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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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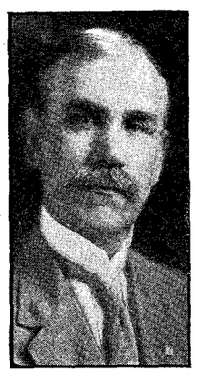
McCUMBER



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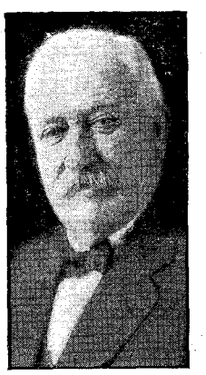
SMOOT

McLEAN



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GREEN

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LONGWORTH

THE "BIG SIX" WHO WILL REWRITE THE McCUMBER-FORDNEY TARIFF BILL.

The Republican members of the tariff conference committee, consisting of Senators Porter J. McCumber (N. D.), Reed Smoot (Utah) and G. P. McLean (Conn.), from the Senate Finance Committee; and Congressmen Joseph W. Fordney (Mich.), W. R. Green (Ia.) and Nicholas Longworth (Ohio), from the House Ways and Means Committee.

THE TARIFF AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a "Tariff of Abominations" which made a good deal of political history. Now the Democrats—and there are independent, even Republican editors who quite agree with them—insist that the McCumber bill as passed by the Senate is just as abominable as that 1828 tariff and just as likely to make political history. While there has been much Republican fault-finding, the acceptance of the McCumber bill by practically a strict party vote (only Senator Borah voting "No" and two other Republicans being paired against it) brands it in the eyes of the public, the New York *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) notes, "as a strictly party measure." Whatever is done in conference, the Tariff Bill "still remains a party commitment," says the Newark *News* (Ind.). The Democrats, writes Louis Seibold to the New York *Herald*, "naturally will try to make the tariff the paramount issue of their campaign to cut the Republican majority in the Senate and win control of the House of Representatives." The Republican program, he continues, "has not sufficiently crystallized to justify a prediction as to the amount of importance the candidates of that party will attach to the tariff measure." The main fight in the campaign, cries the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, should be "a sustained assault on the tariff outrage!" It advises Democratic campaign speakers to "turn on the light and disclose in terms that every voter can readily understand, just how oppressive to them individually will be the burden of the additional load of indirect taxation that the Republican party is saddling upon every man, woman and child in America. That course will mean victory in the coming elections and a greater victory in 1924."

Before going on with the Democratic attack on the Republican tariff bill as an ally of old H. C. L., it may be only fair to note what the sponsors of this measure have to say for it, altho first a bit of history may be in order. It will be remembered that the bill had its origin when the House Ways and Means Committee in 1919 began to collect tariff information. Hearings, private or public, were carried on with some regularity until March 21, 1921, when the majority members of the committee started to frame their bill, which was introduced to the House as the Fordney bill on June 29 and passed July 21. Then the Senate Finance Committee took up the bill, held hearings during the summer, and again during the next winter and spring. The Finance Committee rewrote the bill and reported it to the Senate April 11, 1922. More changes were made on the floor and in committee during the course of debate, so that when the bill was passed by a 48 to 25 vote on August 19, more than 2,300 changes had been made in the original House bill. Now the bill goes to a conference committee composed of representatives of the tariff-making committees of the two Houses, who will be responsible for the final form which the McCumber-Fordney bill takes.

Only an expert, say the Washington correspondents, could determine whether the House or the Senate bill is really the more highly protective. Friends of the House bill point to higher individual items in the Senate bill, while friends of the latter insist that the Senate bill averages lower. Two knotty points for the conferees are the American valuation plan contained in the House bill but rejected by the Senate and the flexible provisions in the Senate bill which give the President authority to raise or lower tariff rates until July 1, 1924, making use of the tariff commission's advice. The Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune* thinks it may be admitted

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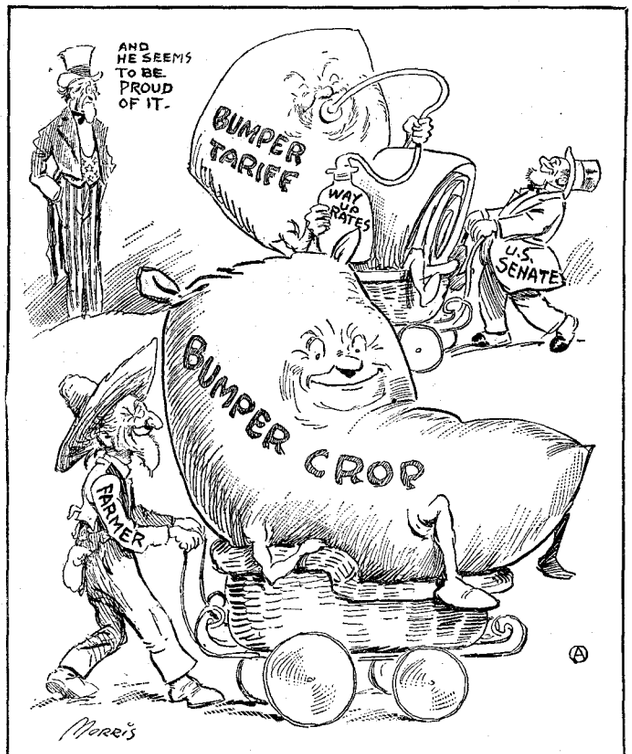
that the Senate rates are generally higher than the House rates. For instance, "the wool schedule as provided for in the Senate bill is based on a duty of 33 cents per pound of clean content on raw wool. This is higher than the House rate by 7 to 8 cents." The silk schedules show increases over the House rate. While the rates on pig-iron and structural steel are lower in the House bill than in the Senate bill, steel wire, iron pipe and aluminum utensils pay a higher duty in the Senate bill. The agricultural rates, continues this writer, are increased materially over House figures. For instance, barley is taxed 25 cents by the Senate, 15 cents by the House; oats, 15 cents by the Senate, 10 by the House; wheat, 30 cents by the Senate, 25 by the House; potatoes, 58 cents a hundred pounds by the Senate, 42 cents by the House; milk, 2½ cents a gallon by the Senate, one cent by the House; sugar, 1.84 cents by the Senate, 1.6 cents by the House. Bread is on the House free list, but is taxed 15 per cent. ad valorem by the Senate. The Senate almost doubles the duties placed by the House on matches, toys and jewelry. After a lively debate the Senate decided to stand with the House in keeping leather and shoes on the free list. An interesting amendment to the Senate bill provides for the establishment of free zones at our great ports where foreign goods may be imported, then reassembled, refined or reconditioned without payment of duty. A skeletonized statement by Senator McCumber, appearing in *The Tribune* correspondence, asserts that the bill will



PRIZE BABIES.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"First—Insure employment for American labor and the payment of a living wage.

"Second—Permit the establishment and continuance of industries vital to the welfare of this nation.

"Third—Protect alike the producer of raw materials and the manufacturers.

"Fourth—Permit readjustment of rates without general tariff revision, to meet changing economic conditions.

"Fifth—Require the ascertainment and submission to Congress of facts affecting competitive conditions.

"Sixth—As far as practicable, include all the laws governing the collection of duties on imports."

A longer statement by Mr. McCumber contains the following paragraph:

"The result of this tariff bill is that every industry in the country is fairly and justly protected. Not certain industries protected at the expense of other industries, but all and every industry is protected. The duties, however, are not made prohibitive, as it is estimated that the customs revenue for the first twelve months under the provisions of this act will be more than $400,000,000. The application of the rates in this act to the imports that will come in during the first twelve months of its life is estimated to show a lower average equivalent ad valorem rate of duty than under any recent Republican tariff."

The protectionist argument for the McCumber-Fordney bill is thus succinctly phrased by the Oswego *Times* (Rep.):

"The American workingman can not have a job unless what he produces is sold at a profit, and what he produces can not be sold at a profit if the cost of it, due to his being better paid than the European laborer, is so high that European goods undersell it. The only preventive of this is a tariff that will bring the cost of imported goods up to the cost of goods made at home. That is all any protective tariff purports to do. That is all the American protective tariff now pending before the Senate does do."

Another New York State Republican paper, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, contends: "It is not a question of shutting out foreign products; we shall continue to import them to the value of hundreds of millions. But it is a question of seeing to it that their importation shall be upon such terms that it will not force thousands of our own people into idleness."

The American Economist, published by the American Protective Tariff League, argues that tariffs have little to do with prices, that "as a matter of fact, prices are governed by the law of supply and demand and the cost of production, except in abnormal times and under an inflation of the currency." And it puts the question that if high tariffs make high prices, how about the fact that we had higher prices under a low tariff between 1916 and 1920 than under a high tariff between 1897 and 1912?

But when the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) says that "Republican newspapers, business organizations largely dominated by men of Republican preferences, individual Republicans of high standing and wide repute as manufacturers and importers, have combined to denounce the bill as a scheme for the wholesale robbery of the American people," evidence can be found to support the assertion. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the Senate bill a monstrosity; the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) characterizes it as "a disgrace to the party in power and a menace to the nation," which was devised by "a conspiracy between 'pork barrel' politicians and special interests, for the twofold purpose of re-electing the politicians and paying new tribute to the special interests." In more moderate terms the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) and the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.) admit that much of the criticism of the McCumber bill is fully justified.

The chief increases in the Senate bill over the Underwood law, as estimated by the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee, are set down as follows in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

	Average ad valorem rate Underwood law on imports in 1919	*Senate bill 1922 proposed*	*Increase per cent. over Underwood law.*
Cotton manufactures	34.2%	54.0%	58.0
Silk manufactures	42.6%	59.0%	38.5
Wool manufactures	31.6%	75.0%	137.3
Clothing	51.9%	74.0%	42.6
Earthen, stone and china ware	47.0%	61.0%	29.8
Glassware	35.2%	44.0%	25.0
Sugar, refined	17.4%	68.5%	293.7
Buttons	35.9%	96.0%	167.4
Cutlery	39.3%	184.0%	368.2
Hardware	20.0%	40.0%	100.0
Sewing-machines	Free	30.0%	....
Clocks and watches	27.8%	41.0%	47.5

Democratic and independent critics of the bill emphasize its effect on prices. To quote a few characteristic sentences from a statement issued by the Senate Finance Committee minority:

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"The toll the American people must pay under the operation of this bill is stupendous. It will reach into the billions. Foodstuffs, clothing, practically all the very essentials and necessaries of life, bear the highest known duties, and all of this while people are demanding reductions in the cost of production and cost of living and capital is deflating wages.

"Experts of the Government estimate that if the increased duties levied on fresh meats, cereals, potatoes and beans are effective in increasing prices, these duties alone will amount to an increase of $1,250,000,000 in the cost of living."

Three billion dollars is the sum generally cited by Senate Democrats to measure the total rise in prices that will be brought about by this bill. "A Higher Cost of Living Bill" is the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch's* (Ind.) headline name for the McCumber measure. This bill, declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), "will make the American people sweat additional taxes, will raise the cost of living in every American household and will strike full in the face every enfeebled country whose salvation depends on the revival of its industries and commerce." Another Democratic Journal, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, observes:

"It has been hard for the majority of Americans to wait for the decline of war-time prices of necessities. They are not now contemplating with indifference the action of the dominant political party which means a new inflation of prices."

Among the main indictments against the Fordney-McCumber bill, writes Elliott Thurston in a dispatch appearing in the New York *World* (Dem.) and Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), are:

"That it will create a tariff wall behind which the cost of living may be boosted high again and the public gouged almost at will for the private benefit of the wool, cotton, silk, glove, chinaware, cutlery, aluminum and other special interests who dictated the bill.

"That the farmers will pay fully five times as much more for the manufactured things they need than they will get by way of concessions under the bill, for many of the duties thrown to them as a sop, such as a tax on wheat, corn and other grains, will be inoperative owing to America's domination of world markets for these commodities.

"That industries relying upon foreign markets for the sale of their surplus products will find European consumers unwilling to buy where they can not sell, with the result that these industries will be forced to curtail production and consequently reduce the number of employees.

"That the ensuing slump in export and import trade will not only end in more unhealthy economic conditions than now exist, but will further hamper Europe's ability to pay off the $18,000,000,000 debt she owes us and prevent her from regaining her normal share of the gold now held in this country, which would aid in stabilizing her demoralized currencies."

The new tariff bill, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has said, "makes the free breakfast-table a mockery," and in this paper Mr. William O. Scroggs, the economist, recently recounted "the short and simple but somewhat intimate annals of a morning hour in the life of a plain middle-class American consumer," to "see how the tariff penetrates into the inner temple of his existence." To quote from this story as amended by Mr. Scroggs to fit the final form of the Senate bill:

"His day begins when he is aroused by an alarm clock, and the new tariff bill raises the duty on this article 67 per cent. His first act is to throw off the bed-covering, on which the duty has been increased 60 per cent. He jumps from his bed, on which the duty is advanced 133 per cent., and dons a summer bathrobe, with the duty up 60 per cent., and slippers, with the duty increased 33 per cent.

"He walks over a Brussels carpet (duty up 100 per cent.) to close the window, the duty on the pane of which has been raised 33 per cent., and adjusts the shade (duty up 20 per cent.) and curtains (up 50 per cent.). Then he enters the bathroom, stands before a mirror, on which the duty has been raised 100 per cent., sets out his shaving-stick, subject to an increase in duty of 67 per cent., his shaving-brush (duty up 30 per cent.), and razor (up 100 per cent.), and begins his tonsorial operations. This over, he devotes his attention to the bathtub, on which the duty has been raised 100 per cent. Towels (with the duty up 60 per cent.), soap (up 67 per cent.), tooth-brush and hair-brush (up 30 per cent. each, and comb (up 67 per cent.) are next in demand.

"As our consumer dresses, it may be noted that the new bill increases the duty 60 per cent. on his underwear, 33 per cent. on his hose, 15 per cent. on his shirt and collar, 20 per cent. or more on his necktie, and 60 per cent. on his suit of clothes.

"Our consumer decides to discard his waistcoat and transfers fountain-pen (up 100 per cent.), penknife (up 200 per cent.), and lead pencil (up 80 per cent.), from waistcoat to coat-pockets, picks a fresh linen handkerchief (up 30 per cent.) from the dresser (up 133 per cent.), polishes his eyeglasses (up 15 per cent.), and after giving his clothes a touch with a brush (up 57 per cent.), is ready for breakfast.

"At the breakfast-table our consumer spreads a napkin (duty up 15 per cent.) on his knees, and turns on the current for his electric toaster, on which the duty has been advanced 160 per cent. He drinks water from a glass, on which the duty is 45 per cent. higher, and begins his breakfast with an apple (duty up 200 per cent.) baked with sugar (duty up 84 per cent.) in an aluminum dish (up 150 per cent.) on a cast-iron stove (duty up 100 per cent.).

"The duty is also advanced 27 per cent. on his chinaware, 20 per cent. on his table silverware, 200 per cent. on his oatmeal, and 225 per cent. on his butter. The cream for his coffee has been removed from the free list and subjected to a duty of 22½ cents a gallon, and his eggs also have been taken from the free list and made dutiable at 8 cents per dozen. The salt for his eggs likewise comes off the free list, and so does his bacon and the flour that goes into his bread. Even the duty on the salt-shaker gets a boost of 45 per cent.

"The only things on his table that have not been subjected to a higher tariff duty are his coffee and his drinking-water."

MEANING OF THE STEEL WAGE RISE

THAT "WORST ENEMY OF LABOR," as the United States Steel Corporation is called by the unions, has raised the wages of between 156,000 and 200,000 men 20 per cent., while the independent producers follow suit, and wide is the divergence of view reflected in the press as to motive and probable consequence. "There are those who note that the Steel Corporation plants are open shops and see in the action an attempt to weaken labor-unionism as an agency for getting and maintaining high wages," observes the New York *World*, which thinks a more logical explanation is that "the pending high tariff invites a large advance of iron and steel prices and offers to the producers the amplest protection in so doing." On the other hand, Mr. Munsey's New York *Herald* sees merely a nominal working of demand and supply, and declares that "cutting down immigration has reduced the supply of unskilled labor" until the steel companies "can not keep their forces intact at the old scale" and are obliged to raise wages. Yet the *Wall Street Journal* passes over both these attempts at explanations and tells us that the United States Steel Corporation grants the increase simply because it is making money and expects to keep on making money. We are told:

"Wall Street placed a bullish interpretation on the wage increase of the United States Steel Corporation. It indicates that United States Steel is earning a surplus. Judge Gary would not advance wages with the corporation showing a deficit. It also means the management of United States Steel believes that continued prosperity for the steel industry is assured. Advance was voluntary and not influenced in any way by labor unions. United States Steel conducts open shop and wages are governed by the course of earnings. Increase in wages of Steel Corporation employees alone means a big increase in consuming power of the public. Based upon normal steel conditions, the 20 per cent. increase will probably mean an additional $75,000,000 in the pay envelopes of Steel's employees. United States Steel shares never reach new high levels when wages are at low ebb."

The *Iron Age*, an important steel trade organ, however, denies that the wage advance is "the result of any prosperity that has come to the steel industry," and goes on to say,

"The balance sheets of all steel companies for the first half

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of the year, especially those of the independent companies, few of which have earned dividends in that period, are sufficiently convincing on that point. Steel works common labor has been scarce since mid-spring and even on a 70 to 75 per cent. operation in steel it has been difficult to maintain working forces, since other employments for common labor were paying more than 30 cents an hour."

Turning now to the question regarding the effect of increased wages in the steel industry, we find the Youngstown (Ohio) *Vindicator* quoting the operators as "saying that normalcy has been delayed for another year by the miners' successful fight to maintain war wages and the consequent raising of steel wages and prices. They point out that prices of agricultural products and of steel products had been deflated with attending reduction of wages in each case, but that resistance to deflation in the mining and rail industries had forced schedules to come back partially to the higher scale of boom. With wheat at a dollar a bushel, but with other basic commodities like steel at high levels, these operators fear that the purchasing power of the farmer will again be diminished with a consequent depressing effect upon general business." That "future prices of steel and iron" will be sure to "reflect the additional production costs," is the opinion of the *Iron Trade Review*, and the New York *Times* wonders what effect this will have on the construction industry, for—

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"THERE IT IS, TIMOTHY; NOW SNAP RIGHT INTO IT."

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"If construction is to be chilled by the increase of wages and prices, there may be later a revision of the scale. Since 1915 there have been fourteen changes of wage rates by the Steel Corporation. It will be prudent to remember that the present increases are not 'pegged.'"

To the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, meanwhile, the present increases show that, whether they last or not, a great point has been gained, as they "mark the end of the Harding-Hoover drive on the American standard of living and on organized labor. Judge Gary has thrown up the sponge at an awkward moment for the railroad labor board."

What the new wage levels mean to the country in general is optimistically set forth by the New York *Evening Mail*, which believes "an era of high prosperity is just around the corner," and tells us:

"Judge Gary and his associates in the steel industry have never 'made a poor mouth' even in the hardest times of the last few years. But when they only spoke optimistically the pessimists could fall back on the cynical maxim that 'fine words butter no parsnips.' A wage increase will butter quite a lot of parsnips for steel workers and prepare the way for buttering the parsnips for other workers.

"What steel does to-day all other industry will do to-morrow, is almost a truism.

"When there is an increasing demand for steel it means that industry is expanding. It should not be many more months now before the factories of the nation are again humming the music of prosperous times."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

THE MOST SCATHING INDICTMENT ever laid upon any body of workers in America, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was contained in President Harding's recent address to Congress on the miners' and railway shopmen's strikes. "It was more than a message dealing with a strike emergency; it was a sweeping indictment and a warning," according to the *Ledger*. Nor were the strikers the only recipients of the President's caustic words, we are told: "Fairly and impartially he placed the blame where it belongs. The railway executives were charged with making war on unionism, and with being defilers of the law and inciters to strife. The unions were indicted for their violence, their domineering tactics, their lawlessness, and the blood they shed at Herrin, Illinois." Neither the coal operators, the miners, the striking railway men, nor the railway executives were spared. In fact, notes the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "no President of the United States has ever drafted an indictment so severe." "It was the voice of a patient man who has decided to use force," declares the Pittsburgh *Post*.

No one denies that President Harding has been patient with the miners, the coal operators, the railway executives, and the striking shopmen; many editors, in fact, declare that he has been too patient; that the distress under which the entire country has been laboring could have been avoided if he had "choked the rebellion against the United States Labor Board before it had spread from the railroads to the shopmen," as the St. Louis *Star* puts it. To this the President replies in effect that neither he nor the Labor Board has the requisite power to interfere; that that power should be granted by Congress. Said Mr. Harding in part on the coal situation:

"I am asking the authority to create a commission to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry, with provision for its lawful activities and with the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution . . . to advise as to fair wages and as to conditions of labor and recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future.

"I recommend immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency, with needed capital, to purchase, sell and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipment."

On the railroad situation the President said in part:

"The law creating the Railroad Labor Board is inadequate. . . . The decisions of the Board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike.

"It is not my thought to ask Congress to deal with these fundamental problems at this time. . . . There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. There are laws to insure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike.

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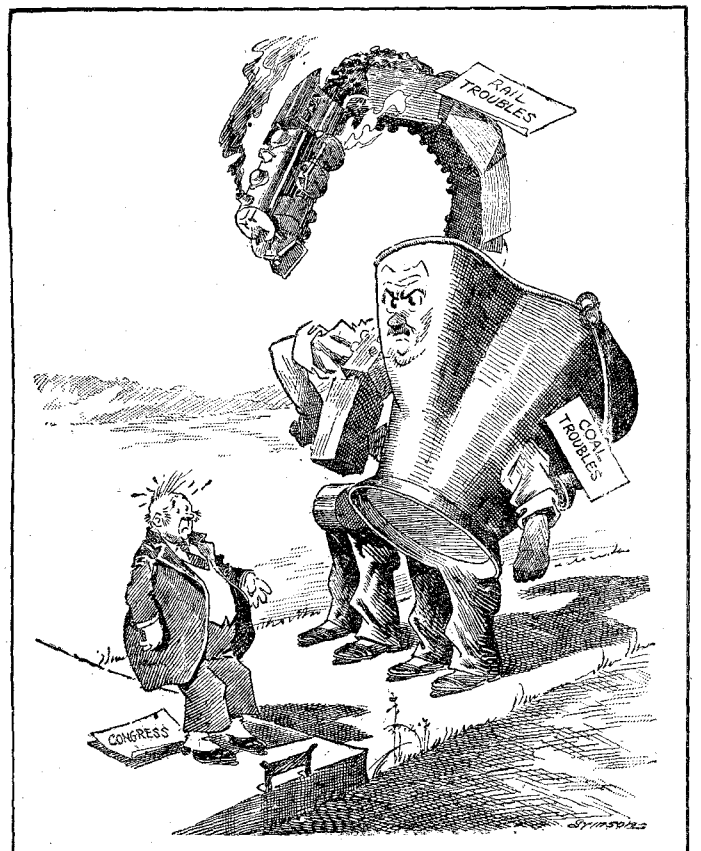
"I am resolved to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

Still another concrete suggestion was that a measure be passed for the protection of aliens. As summed up by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, the suggestions of the President were:

1. Immediate legislation to establish a national coal agency, with capital provided to purchase and sell and distribute coal carried in interstate commerce.
2. A national investigation of the coal industry, so as to provide constructive recommendations for legislation to govern its conduct.
3. Legislative action to make the Railway Labor Board's decisions binding on both railroad companies and their employees, this action to be deferred until the railway strike crisis has passed.
4. Enactment of a pending measure to give the Federal Government power to enforce provisions of treaties providing for the protection of aliens.

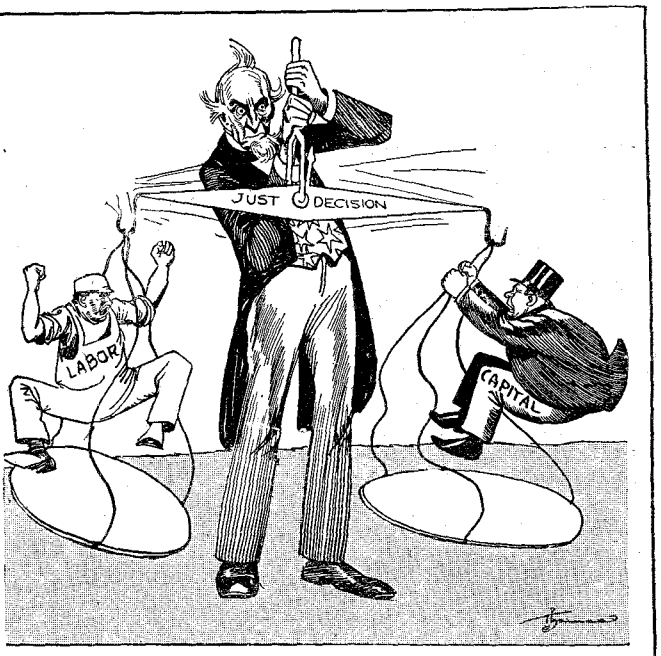
Within a few days bills sponsored by Senator Borah and Representative Winslow to establish a fact-finding commission were introduced respectively in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President's fuel committee, consisting of Secretaries Hoover and Fall and others next took up with Congress the question of a coal-purchasing agency to control the price of coal and curb profiteering. But while the Cleveland bituminous coal agreement resulted in an almost immediate increase in production of soft coal, the first attempt by the operators and union chiefs to end the anthracite strike at a parley in Philadelphia ended in failure.

The complex nature of the problems which have confronted the President as a result of the coal and railway strikes will now be better understood because of the general discussion which the President's address has raised, believes the Springfield *Union*, and "his message will do much to crystallize public opinion," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*. He was "eminently fair to all sides," believes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*.



"MR. HARDING SAYS YOU'RE TO SPANK US!"

—Stimson in the Dayton *News*.



"I CAN'T SETTLE THIS UNTIL YOU QUIET DOWN."

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

The proposal that Congress provide a fact-finding commission indicates to the New York *Sun* that other and more permanent measures to solve some of the problems in the coal industry will follow. But the recommendation, while a wise and proper one, "is of academic interest beside the question of how people of moderate means are going to keep warm next winter," remarks the Washington *Star*. On the whole, however, this suggestion of the President's meets with the approval of such papers as the New York *Times*, Rochester *Herald*, New York *Globe*, Newark *News*, New York *Herald*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The proper sort of commission would in the end do more than prevent labor troubles at the mines," declares the *Ledger;* "it would put coal-mining and distribution upon a scientific basis, and at the same time bring down the price of bituminous and anthracite coal."

But how to make the Railroad Labor Board's decisions and awards enforceable is admittedly a more difficult problem. The proposal to give the Board more power over railroads and workers alike was made when the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act was before Congress, but it was defeated, recalls the New York *Evening Mail*. Besides, points out the Detroit *News*, "several months would be required to effect this sort of legislation." What the Board should have to prevent strikes, thinks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is "the power to compel arbitration of railroad labor disputes." "At present both railroad managers and railroad unions accept the Board's rulings only when it pleases them to do so," asserts the Buffalo *News*. The Washington *Star*, New York *Commercial*, Manchester *Union* and other papers are in full accord with the proposal to "put teeth" in the Labor Board.

Representative of the editorial comment upon the President's suggestion that a national coal agency be created to curb profiteering is that of the Providence *Journal*. This body, we are told, "would be capitalized by the Government, devote its energies to getting coal to needy points with the least possible delay, and act as a deterrent to any disposition to impose unfair prices." For, the *Journal* goes on:

"It is plain that no matter how soon the mines of the country are set fully at work there is going to be a coal shortage, that the railroads will be overburdened with the demand for fuel, and that there will be a constant temptation on the part of unscrupulous producers and dealers to profiteer."

The fourth recommendation of the President—a measure for the

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protection of aliens—"has been before Congress in one form and another ever since it was first proposed by President Tyler," remarks the Springfield *Union*, which believes that with the Herrin massacre (in which two aliens were killed) in mind, "Congress can offer no excuse for not acting in this matter in accordance with Mr. Harding's wishes."

But the President's address to Congress draws the hostile fire of an approximately equal number of widely read papers. The Baltimore *Evening Sun*, for instance, looks upon the speech as an attempt of the President "to explain why he has accomplished nothing tangible in the way of settling either of the great strikes." "He has merely 'passed the buck' to Congress," charges the New York *World*. "The President did not offer a concrete program," declares the New York *Herald;* "his speech lacked definiteness and the quality and spirit that arouses a nation." "A vacillating policy," says the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "is worse than no policy at all in time of stress and peril."

"President Harding, in effect, leaves the situation just where it was in the beginning," is the complaint of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*. "His failure to successfully intervene is distinctly disappointing" to the Boston *Herald*, which remarks that "if there is a law by which to settle the disputes, as the President says there is, it should long ago have been invoked."

Taking up the first of the four suggestions—the establishment of a national coal agency—we find the *Wall Street Journal*, the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* are heartily opposed to the idea. "The entry of the Government into the coal business will accomplish little that could not be done equally well in other ways," asserts the latter financial paper, while the *Wall Street Journal*, recalling "the hopeless mess Garfield made of doing that same thing," is afraid "the remedy will be worse than the disease."

"As for the fact-finding commission," notes the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "it will amount to nothing. More investigation means only more delay, more humbug, more license for the exploitation of the public."

"Legislation that will make the decisions of the Labor Board enforceable against labor and capital alike has a fine sound," notes the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "but while decisions against carriers are easily enforceable, no decision of the Labor Board could compel men to work." As for the President's proposal that legislation looking to the protection of aliens be passed, *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), official organ of a number of railroad and other unions, has this to say:

"The employing interests are very anxious to have this legislation passed, not because they care a fig about aliens but because they want the Government to be in a position to interfere in industrial difficulties whenever it sees fit. If the bill passes it will only be necessary for an employer to have one alien in his establishment, and he may call on the Federal court to set aside municipal and State authorities and proceed to do whatever may be necessary to break a strike."

"FORGIVE THEM!"

The last words of Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State and general of its army. He was shot from ambush near Bandon by Irish irregulars, on August 22.

IRELAND'S MURDERED LEADER

"ALL THE GIRLS of Ireland are in love with Michael Collins," whispered an Irish woman as Collins followed Griffith's bier past the Nelson Pillar in Dublin, "but they are all too late." Cabling this to the Associated Press, a correspondent connects it with a story that Collins "had a sweetheart in the country." But all the girls of Ireland were too late for another reason, as he might have added. "Everybody believed Collins had been marked for death," he tells us. "This sinister fear seemed to pervade the very atmosphere of the capital." Shortly after, Michael Collins was assassinated at Bandon. While dying he said, "Forgive them!"

"The news of Michael Collins's death has overwhelmed the great majority of the Irish, who had seen in him Erin's hope for peace after the long years of fighting," says a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, which quotes the editor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* as declaring, "It means to Ireland what Lincoln's assassination meant to America."

In New York City, *The Herald* publishes a column of interviews with prominent Irish-Americans. "It is a great loss, probably an irreparable one, said Justice William P. Burr of the New York State Supreme Court; "but surely Ireland will not collapse." Bryan J. Kennelly said, "Collins had nearly 90 per cent. of the people of Ireland with him in the fight to establish the Free State and he was doing the job in good shape. There may be somebody to take his place—Gavan Duffy, perhaps." Major Michael A. Kelly, New York director of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, tho confessing that he did not consider Collins a leader of distinction, said of his assassination: "It is all very tragic."

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York, so *The Herald* tells us, said: "The men responsible for the slaying of Collins are injuring the Irish race the world over," and "are creating an excuse for England once again to assert dominion over the Emerald Isle."

An old epigram defends assassination as a method of tempering tyranny, but, as the New York *World* remarks, "There was no tyranny in Ireland except a gunman tyranny that posed as superpatriotism," and for which, according to the New York *Times*, "ultimate responsibility rests upon De Valera and a few other leaders." And yet, so the New York *Evening Post* declares, "if those who murdered Collins have dealt a sore wound to the Free State, they have completely sealed their own ruin." They and their faction "will have no further political standing in Ireland," predicts the New York *Tribune*, while the New York *Evening Mail* tells us:

"Whatever sentimental love Irishmen may have—and they have much—for the ideal of an Irish republic, they must see that the way to it is not the continuation of a state of chaos that must inevitably invite a reconquest by Britain."

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WOMEN VOTE "DRIER" IN "THE DIGEST'S" POLL

DECREASING HUMIDITY, AMOUNTING to nearly 10 per cent. in the past two weeks, is the outstanding feature in the growth of THE DIGEST'S special poll of 2,200,000 women of the nation, with which it is supplementing the results of its main poll on Prohibition and the soldiers' bonus. The first published report gave a percentage of 65 against "bone-dryness," a higher percentage than is shown by the main poll, which is founded on the telephone books of the country, and thus contains a preponderance of men voters. The present tabulation shows 55.5 per cent. opposed, to 44.5 per cent. in favor of the continuance of the "dry" laws, and their strict enforcement. This rapid shift of the women's vote toward "dryness" will be almost as surprizing to many publicists of the country as was the "wetness" of the early vote. The first showing of 65 per cent. moisture was called "the one real surprize of the poll" by several editors of "dampish" tendencies, and it was freely predicted that later returns would change the percentages very little. In the case of the men's poll, it was recalled, the first votes came largely from Eastern metropolitan districts, the same which produced the "wet" showing in the first tabulation of the women's vote, but the editors who predicted that the vote from other sections of the country would dry up the "wet" sentiment thus revealed by the main poll, were disappointed. The conclusion seems to be that the men of the country are of a comparatively even "dampness," while the attitude of the women is more sectional.

THE RETURNS ARE COMING IN.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

Only one part of the country, it will be noticed by consultation of the detailed summary of the women's ballots on the following page, returned a larger vote for modification, leaving the "repeal" vote out of consideration, than for enforcement. This section, the Middle Atlantic States, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, gives a majority for modification only in the two well-known strongholds of anti-Prohibition sentiment, New York and New Jersey. Maryland and Louisiana also show a majority for straight modification. On the other hand, in no less than seventeen of the States tabulated herewith the vote for continuance and strict enforcement of the present laws is larger than the combined vote shown in the other two columns. It is notable, also, that parts of the country so far not well represented in the poll are predominantly "dry." The next tabulation of the vote, on the basis of the returns shown here, may be expected to reveal a further loss in humidity.

In the meantime a small number of Prohibition organs continue to attack the poll with much enthusiasm. "The whole thing looks exceedingly suspicious, as one of the most subtle, clever and dangerous pieces of liquor propaganda," concludes the Indiana editor of *The American Issue*, an Anti-Saloon League organ. This paper presents it as a count against the poll that "at a meeting of the Central Union of the W. C. T. U. in Indianapolis the other day we asked how many of the women present had received a copy of the ballot, and 8 out of 32 had received the ballot." The editor does not, for some reason, draw the obvious conclusion that, since only approximately 1 out of 6 persons throughout the country can receive THE DIGEST'S ballot, considering population and the number of ballots distributed, the W. C. T. U. women of Indianapolis, 1 in 4 of whom received ballots, were well represented. At another meeting, the editor says, among 66 voters, 16 had received ballots—or almost 1 in every 4—and 5 had voted them. Considering the fact that 10 per cent. is a very good return on polls of this kind, the 5 out of 16 who voted represents an even higher proportion than does the 16 out of 66 who received the ballots. These incidents are quoted because they are going the rounds of the "ultra-dry" press, and are illustrative of a class of widely circulated arguments against the validity of the poll. The Indiana Edition of *The American Issue*, which presents the arguments quoted, also quotes the preposterous charge of "*The Advocate* (Labor Journal)" that, in the large cities, "whisky men and brewery workers are now hard at work distributing cards from THE LITERARY DIGEST."

This extreme variety of opinion is answered, in good part, by a number of Prohibitionist and religious editors, who believe, in the words of *The Christian Century* (Chicago), that "an admirable service is being rendered by THE LITERARY DIGEST in securing a wide-spread and apparently representative vote, on questions of live interest to the country."

Publicists not of the "dry" persuasion, while equally ready to accept the authenticity of THE DIGEST'S figures, naturally draw quite different conclusions from them. Thus the San Mateo (Calif.) *Leader*, after some animadversions on the well-organized "drys," observes:

"The New York *World* says that THE DIGEST vote indicates that the country is going 'wet' unofficially—practically we know that it is still almost as 'wet' as ever. There is less beer and wine but more 'booze' or hard liquor, and most of it is of the vilest quality.

"Enforcement is more or less a farce performed in spasms. The law should be respected, but there

SUMMARY OF 88,115 IN THE WOMEN'S POLL

PROHIBITION

Those in favor of the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law	38,211
Those in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beer	32,569
Those in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment	17,335

SOLDIERS' BONUS

	Yes	*No*
Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War?	51,697	35,283

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TABULATION OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Votes Received up to and Including August 22nd, 1922

	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	595	521	163
2 New Hampshire	255	248	108
3 Vermont	187	161	76
4 Massachusetts	1,765	1,334	887
5 Rhode Island	278	263	193
6 Connecticut	548	565	283
TOTAL VOTES	3,628	3,092	1,710
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	3,317	5,016	3,233
2 New Jersey	949	1,384	829
3 Pennsylvania	3,148	2,596	1,930
TOTAL VOTES	7,414	8,996	5,992
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	2,941	1,839	905
2 Indiana	1,591	1,240	577
3 Illinois	2,998	2,368	1,345
4 Michigan	1,911	1,217	473
5 Wisconsin	433	766	471
TOTAL VOTES	9,874	7,430	3,771
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	918	803	333
2 Iowa	837	767	362
3 Missouri	1,204	797	630
4 North Dakota	70	30	4
5 South Dakota	220	156	61
6 Nebraska	106	83	34
7 Kansas	496	232	95
TOTAL VOTES	3,851	2,868	1,519
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	1,053	921	486
2 Tennessee	934	588	298
3 Alabama	414	354	113
4 Mississippi	255	184	67
TOTAL VOTES	2,656	2,047	964
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	73	33	13
2 Louisiana	269	419	248
3 Oklahoma	305	186	70
4 Texas	1,285	850	320
TOTAL VOTES	1,932	1,488	651
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	64	86	56
2 Maryland	416	465	410
3 Dist. of Columbia	313	220	74
4 Virginia	788	604	311
5 West Virginia	1,032	585	231
6 North Carolina	746	408	141
7 South Carolina	363	274	113
8 Georgia	514	481	167
9 Florida	372	274	127
TOTAL VOTES	4,608	3,397	1,630
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	30	34	9
2 Idaho	292	154	39
3 Wyoming	—	—	—
4 Colorado	705	464	163
5 New Mexico	159	115	27
6 Arizona	10	23	6
7 Utah	182	165	50
8 Nevada	4	10	1
TOTAL VOTES	1,382	965	295
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	876	531	131
2 Oregon	278	227	57
3 California	1,712	1,528	615
TOTAL VOTES	2,866	2,286	803
GRAND TOTAL	38,211	32,569	17,335

would be more respect for it if it were more in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the people."

The Baltimore *American* quotes from *The Continent* (Chicago), a Presbyterian publication, to the effect that THE DIGEST'S poll "unmistakably indicates the need for more intelligent Prohibition teaching," and that "if the apparently adverse drift of the straw election wakes up Prohibition leaders to get to work again on cultivating and reviving public sentiment it will be a great boost to the 'dry' cause." The *American* comments:

"*The Continent*, evidently, is very nervous over the indisposition of the converted to stay converted. It has a right to be, assuming, of course, that a real majority ever wanted Volsteadism in the first place. The trend is all against the Prohibition extremists, and it is getting stronger every minute. Does *The Continent* want to know why?

"The reason the people at large are flocking into the anti-Prohibition camp is not that the 'wet' propaganda is deluding them. It is that they resent the interpretation put upon their reasonably sober desires by those very same 'Prohibition leaders' whom *The Continent* hopes will return to their old exhortations.

"What *The Continent* and other publications in sympathy with and having the ear of the 'Prohibition leaders' ought to do is to read the riot act to those 'Prohibition leaders' and make them adopt an attitude that has sense in it and will mollify the country.

"Otherwise, if *The Continent* and the 'Prohibition leaders' don't look out, the time will get here before they know it when opposition to Prohibition will have grown so powerful that a moderate program will be refused by anti-Prohibitionists and the fat will be in the fire in much larger quantities than in the old saloon days.

"No sincere, sound and reasonable-minded newspaper, such as the *American* esteems itself to be, wants a return of the old conditions, which everybody except those who profited in money by them admit were bad."

A similar conclusion is reached by George McAdam, in the New York *Times*. He observes that in a nation supposedly "dry" it is amazing that "the most wide-spread political issue should be whether the national bung is to remain tight-driven." He adds:

"To any one who watched the hysteria that almost overnight swept the nation into Prohibition, who remembers that many of the newspapers and magazines would publish nothing on the question but articles showing the beneficent effects of Prohibition, the harmful effects, mental, moral and physical, of even the mildest alcoholic drinks—to any one who watched and remembers all this, there is nothing more significant of the changed attitude of the public mind than the statement of THE LITERARY DIGEST (a publication of pronounced Prohibition antecedents) that 'the status of the Prohibition amendment' is one of the 'two most pressing problems of the day,' and the statement of *McCall's Magazine* (a publication for women, making its editorial appeal to the Middle West) that the question, 'Are we right about Prohibition?' is 'one of the vital topics of the day.'"

The Seattle *Argus* observes that, "One feature of the poll which is amusing is the vote of the State of Maine—nearly two to one against the present 'bone-dry' condition. Maine, the original Prohibition State, has been kept 'dry' for years by money poured in at every campaign, where a vote was taken on the Prohibition question, by Boston liquor interests. The so-called Prohibition law was loosely drawn and more loosely enforced. And now when the people of the State run up against the real thing, the shoe pinches." The Grand Rapids (Michigan) *Chronicle* concludes similarly, and more broadly, that:

"The old saying about the shoe pinching and the fellow hollering who happens to have it on holds pretty well in this instance. The people put the country on the 'dry' list, but the people didn't know what they were in for. Now there is a general swinging backward of the pendulum and the 'moist' sentiment is coming to the front. There are many good citizens who would rather see the country openly 'slightly wet' than secretly 'very wet,' as all who are well informed know it is to-day."

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MORE PRO-BONUS VOTES FROM THE WOMEN

WESTERN WOMEN ARE SOMEWHAT MORE in favor of "adjusted compensation" for veterans of the World War than are their sisters of the East, but even in the East, as THE DIGEST's special poll of 2,200,000 women of the nation proceeds, there is shown to be a majority favorable sentiment. New York State, center of opposition in the main poll by a proportion of more than 5 to 3, gives a slight majority, in the women's poll, in favor of the measure. While the "dampness" of the women's poll has decreased to 55.5 per cent., the pro-bonus percentage has increased to 60 per cent. The majority given by the women in favor of the measure already overbalances the adverse majority shown by THE DIGEST's main poll. Taking into consideration the pro-bonus strength revealed by THE DIGEST's special factory polls, the bonus advocates seem likely to have a slight but perceptible majority in the final summary of the poll to be made next week.

This practical balance of opinion is quite as disappointing to extreme opponents of the bonus as to extreme advocates of it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* considers it "more than likely that the ultimate taxpayers are less actively interested in the issue than are the proposed millions of beneficiaries." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* believes that "the majority of the soldiers are opposed to it." The Utica (New York) *Press* says that "it is currently reported that the veterans in favor of it have sort of an organized movement to induce as many people as possible to vote 'yes' on this question." The New York *Evening Telegram* is especially bitter. "Whence comes the larger vote in favor of the bonus?" asks this New York daily, known as a thorough-going opponent of the bonus idea in all its ramifications, and replies:

"Look the field over, analyze the vote to the last ballot and you'll find that the real bonus sentiment comes from just the same places as came the anti-war sentiment, the anti-draft sentiment, the no-armed-ship sentiment, the 'He-kept-us-out-of-war' sentiment—Wisconsin, the home of La Follette; Nebraska, the home of William Jennings Bryan; Illinois, the home of William Hale Thompson."

A number of ex-soldiers who write in to express their opposition to the bonus, point to this same conclusion. "Take the case of Wisconsin," suggests one of these writers. "Here is this delinquent State polling a vote of 15,191, for a bonus, to 8,333 against. Should such 50-50 citizens as these be able to force the Government to action when they show such a spirit of delinquency in upholding it?" The Philadelphia *North American* presents another explanation. Its editor sums up the situation, as revealed by THE DIGEST's referendum, in the following paragraphs:

"On the bonus there was presented a clear-cut issue, calling for a straight yes or no vote. To unprejudiced observers who have attempted to analyze public sentiment on this question the course of the poll will bring no surprize, for it harmonizes with the divisions of newspaper opinion and of expressions from leaders of public thought.

"Viewing the country as a whole, the generalization may be made that the East is against the project, the West for it. This division of sentiment on geographical lines mystifies many readers, since the application of the selective service law drew substantially the same proportion of men from all sections. Political spokesmen for the West say the figures simply show that out there the soldier is held in higher esteem than in the East, but that contention does not merit discussion. A more plausible reason for the geographical division is, we think, that most of the $4,000,000,000 which would have to be raised to pay the bonus would come from this part of the country; the folk out West are willing to bear their moderate share of the cost, in view of the fact that the chief part of the burden will be borne by the capitalistic East."

THE WOMEN'S VOTE, BY STATES, ON THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Votes Received up to and Including August 22nd, 1922

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	666	584
2 New Hampshire	316	286
3 Vermont	239	189
4 Massachusetts	1,923	2,007
5 Rhode Island	399	323
6 Connecticut	686	695
TOTAL VOTES	4,229	4,084
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	5,833	5,810
2 New Jersey	1,777	1,364
3 Pennsylvania	4,554	2,953
TOTAL VOTES	12,164	10,127
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	3,758	1,793
2 Indiana	2,270	1,070
3 Illinois	4,558	1,981
4 Michigan	2,393	1,137
5 Wisconsin	1,193	460
TOTAL VOTES	14,172	6,441
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	1,246	762
2 Iowa	1,372	541
3 Missouri	1,755	853
4 North Dakota	63	40
5 South Dakota	250	179
6 Nebraska	132	82
7 Kansas	601	196
TOTAL VOTES	5,419	2,653
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	1,460	981
2 Tennessee	903	945
3 Alabama	504	379
4 Mississippi	251	264
TOTAL VOTES	3,118	2,569

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	92	120
2 Maryland	665	607
3 District of Columbia	294	290
4 Virginia	763	947
5 West Virginia	1,224	614
6 North Carolina	711	571
7 South Carolina	384	380
8 Georgia	554	613
9 Florida	422	336
TOTAL VOTES	5,109	4,478
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	58	68
2 Louisiana	610	329
3 Oklahoma	404	142
4 Texas	1,524	959
TOTAL VOTES	2,596	1,498
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	46	30
2 Idaho	207	256
3 Wyoming	—	—
4 Colorado	707	563
5 New Mexico	207	88
6 Arizona	20	20
7 Utah	226	170
8 Nevada	8	7
TOTAL VOTES	1,421	1,134
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	814	676
2 Oregon	343	187
3 California	2,312	1,436
TOTAL VOTES	3,469	2,299
GRAND TOTAL	51,697	35,283

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NEW LIGHT ON NEWBERRY

ALL RIGHT-MINDED PEOPLE, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, should be grateful to Secretary Hughes for his exoneration of Senator Newberry, but the New York *World* (Dem.) calls the letter about Newberry "Mr. Hughes' Dirtiest Day's Work," reminding its readers that Mr. Hughes was once counsel for Newberry and that he "says nothing about Newberry's refusal to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections to answer the charges against him" and "the spiriting of Newberry henchmen to Canada," and, with other "Newberry apologists," conceals "the fact that the slush fund was planned nearly six months before Mr. Ford's name was ever mentioned in connection with the Senatorship."

On the other hand, Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, and Philadelphia *Bulletin* stand with Secretary Hughes; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asserts that Newberry accepted the nomination for the Senate at the plea of "patriotic voters of Michigan," who wanted to defeat Henry Ford "of peace ship fame" in that war year of 1918. Mr. Newberry was in uniform and could make no personal campaign, and so "patriotic men in Michigan" did the work of "averting the Ford peril" and spent $192,000 doing it.

SANCTIFIED.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

As summed up by Mr. Hughes, in his letter addrest to a private citizen of New Jersey, and given through the press, the Newberry case amounts to this:

"Senator Newberry was indicted in the Federal Court of Michigan for violating the Federal statute limiting expenditures by a candidate in procuring his nomination and election as a Senator or Representative in Congress. The Federal statute made it unlawful for the candidate to expend an amount in excess of the limit fixt by the State statute, and the limit in Michigan was $3,750 in the case of the nomination and election of a United States Senator.

"The conviction of Senator Newberry in the lower court was reversed unanimously by the Supreme Court of the United States. It should be borne in mind that Senator Newberry's conviction in the lower court was not based on any charge of fraud or corruption, or of the use of money for any illegal purposes, or of any act involving moral turpitude. It was based solely on the charge that there was an expenditure in his campaign for nomination and election of over $3,750, the statutory limit, regardless of how the money was used or how innocuous and proper the purpose of the expenditure might have been. . . .

"Senator Newberry, and the other defendants, having been convicted in the manner stated, an appeal was taken directly to the Supreme Court. The opinion of that court, written by Justice McReynolds on behalf of the majority of the Justices, held that the Federal statute was unconstitutional. . . .

"The plain fact was that Senator Newberry was wrongly and most unjustly convicted and his conviction was set aside. Despite the long period of preparation, the rigid investigation, the careful choosing of their ground, the long-drawn-out trial, the attempt in every possible way to besmirch, and the zeal, ability and even bitterness of his pursuers, their endeavor to establish a violation of law on the part of Senator Newberry completely failed, and, accordingly, Senator Newberry stood as a Senator duly elected by the people of the State of Michigan and entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States."

PRAISE FOR HARDING'S DIPLOMATS

EVEN COLONEL HARVEY comes in for a shower-bath of fervid words in the general downpour with which the press pays its compliments to Secretary Hughes and President Harding for the splendid improvement in America's diplomatic service. As a report by the National Civil Service Reform League's Committee on Foreign Service has shown, and as the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Rep.) points out, "The complaint that the United States representatives abroad have been so largely men of no training or experience for a diplomatic career, in sharp contrast to the practise of European governments, can not be so sweepingly made in regard to President Harding's appointments." In fact, "Five of the nine ambassadors named by the present Administration were men of previous experience—Myron T. Herrick, reappointed at Paris; Cyrus E. Woods, formerly Minister to Portugal, at Madrid; Henry P. Fletcher, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, at Brussels; John W. Riddle, formerly Ambassador to Russia, at Buenos Aires; and W. M. Collier, former Minister to Spain, at Santiago, Chile." Moreover, as the *Dispatch* goes on to say,

"Of the thirty ministers representing the United States at foreign capitals six of the appointees were of previous experience and eight were appointees of previous Administrations retained. In the consular service the merit system strest by Secretary Knox during his incumbency at the State Department has been so admirably enforced that the league finds not a single exception to the rules requiring thorough examination before appointment. The encouragement given by Secretary Hughes to the entrance of young men desirous of devoting themselves to the diplomatic service as a career should provide trained material for future appointments."

Secretary Hughes "has had his eye on efficiency rather than on rewarding 'deserving Republicans,'" comments the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, one of the many Republican newspapers which derive cheer from the Reform League's report which Democrats generally ignore.

A notable exception to the new rule of sending as ambassadors men thoroughly trained in diplomacy was the appointment of Colonel Harvey, Ambassador to England. As the Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Nonpareil* (Rep.) observes, he has been the subject of "more biting criticism than any other man in the Administration," but "a member of the English Cabinet, noting the anniversary of Harvey's arrival, declared that as between the United States and England 'the slate is clean.'" Here the *Nonpareil* quotes "an independent editorial writer" in the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) who tells us,

"Ambassador Harvey, altho new to diplomacy and taking with him to Great Britain a reputation for somewhat truculent political controversy, has succeeded in the most delicate of arts and the one most opposed to that in which his abilities had heretofore been disclosed. He told the British they must not hope America would come into the League, and once the British understood that, they liked him for being outspoken."

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THE "BAR" BARS THE PISTOL

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND "unlawful homicides" in the past ten years—which is almost as many deaths as the United States suffered in nearly two years of the greatest war in history—probably 90 per cent. of which were committed by the use of pistols, leads the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association to declare that "the pistol serves no useful purpose in the community today." The manufacture and sale of pistols and revolvers, this body of eminent lawyers recommends, should, therefore, be prohibited "save as such manufacture shall be necessary for governmental and official use under proper legal regulation and control." "The criminal situation in the United States, so far as crimes of violence are concerned," they aver in their latest report, "is worse than that of any other civilized country." Burglaries, for instance, have increased in number by 1,200 per cent. in a decade. "More than 90 per cent. of the crimes of this country are committed by the use of pistols; deliberate murder, burglary, and robbery is seldom attempted unless the criminal is armed," we are told.

More than a score of editors agree that "pistol-carrying encourages banditry and burglary, and facilitates murder," as the Springfield *Republican* puts it. The pistol, therefore, this paper goes on, "should be considered as a military arm and as much subject to governmental control as high explosive shells." "There is no excuse for 'gun-toting'; it is an evil that ought to be cut out by the roots," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*. In Chicago, we are informed,

"'Gun-toting' is a prevailing habit; people go armed as if we were living in a jungle.

"We know the excuse. It is said, why disarm good citizens while thugs can get arms? The answer to that is that to carry arms should be made impossible or at least highly dangerous for thugs. In a civilized community that is not impossible to accomplish. We have hardly tried to accomplish it.

"We believe that this evil should be attacked at its source by a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of revolvers for private use. The revolver is made for one purpose only—to shoot men. It is not a hunting weapon, and only soldiers and officers of the law should be permitted to possess or carry them.

"Gun-toting is a dangerous nuisance that can be cured if public opinion is turned to an intelligent realization of its extent."

"If the cry be raised that Government supervision would be an infringement upon personal liberty, it should be a sufficient argument to the contrary that this liberty has been abused, and further that it is not desired by any except those who have possible murder in their hearts," remarks the Fort Worth *Record*. As the St. Louis *Star* points out:

"The chief claim for the revolver is that it can be carried secretly on the person. But who carries it there? The criminal. By existing law, any private citizen who so carries it is a criminal, and most people who do so are not primarily interested in self-protection. In the home, a shotgun or rifle furnishes all the protection that can be derived from firearms at all, and is not so dangerous to members of the family.

"The claim that honest citizens should go armed on the streets is a dangerous bit of sophistry. When the average bandit thinks nothing of a gun battle with police, he is not worrying about a pistol in the hip pocket of a private citizen."

STRICT AND PROMPT ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW
9500 MURDERS COMMITTED IN U.S.A. DURING LAST YEAR.
LOOT
PAY ROLLS
BURGLARY INCREASES 1200% IN LAST DECADE
KET

ONE STRIKE WE'LL ALL APPROVE.

—Ket in the Oakland *Tribune*.

The Providence *Journal* offers still another objection to the pistol—the incalculable harm it does in the hands of careless and inexperienced persons.

In Los Angeles, says *The Times* of that city, guns may not be sold by dealers without a permit, and such a permit is issued only by the police department to responsible citizens. "But so long as this ordinance applies only to Los Angeles the menace will be very slightly mitigated," notes this paper, and the Boston *Transcript* also reminds us that "even State laws are of little avail if a deadly weapon still may be obtained from some mail-order house." "The dozens of statutes against the carrying of deadly weapons have never been of much use, and never will be until sale and disposal except for official purposes is done away with, and licensed owners are registered," declares the Grand Rapids *Press*, and in this opinion it is joined by such widely scattered papers as the Rochester *Post-Express*, Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Des Moines *Capital*, and Kansas City *Star*.

When we turn to the other side of the question, we find that several editors are pessimistic over the possibility of curbing the pistol-toter. "Laws such as the Sullivan Law of New York, designed to prevent the possession and use of deadly weapons, have proved an utter failure," we are told by the Newark *News*. One of the ways of "getting around" a law prohibiting the sale of pistols in a State is to lease them, as Texans did several years ago when such a law was passed, points out the Fort Worth *Record*. And the Philadelphia *Record* notes still another difficulty in the proposed enforcement of pistol prohibition:

"Every charge that is here laid against the pistol may be admitted to be absolutely true, and yet it is difficult to understand what good could possibly come of the Committee's recommendation. Prohibition of manufacture and sale will not eliminate the evil. We would then have pistol bootleggers who would import the contraband articles and sell them at high figures."

A situation analogous to that of Prohibition enforcement is envisaged by the Boston *Financial News*:

"The experience to date in enforcing the prohibition of liquor proves that law enactment and efficacy of accomplishment of its purport furnish a breach not easily to be bridged and one which may be prophetic of the likely result of a similar prohibition applied to pistols."

"Whether the Law Enforcement Committee's proposal would survive rational criticism is doubtful," is the opinion of the Dallas *News*. As this experienced observer in a State formerly well known for its "two-gun men" points out:

"We should also have to prevent the importation of pistols, and smuggling is too difficult of prevention, as we know by abundant experience, to encourage one in the hope that we should succeed perfectly, or even in any large measure, in doing that. And since those who desired pistols for unlawful or offensive purposes would be likely to get them illicitly, . . . we should put the law-abiding more at the mercy of the lawless than they are now."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press.")

WE understand that it is now referred to as Muddle Europa.—*New York Tribune.*

NOW we know Methuselah's secret. His glands were all right.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

To ban the pistol, advises the American Bar Association, fire arms.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NEW YORK taxicab driver has turned poet. His meter probably is terrible.—*New York Evening Mail.*

WHEN the Desert of Sahara gets tired of being dry all she needs to do is to pass a Prohibition law.—*New York Tribune.*

THE authenticity of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S straw vote depends upon whether it supports our views.—*Asheville Times.*

IT is a little early for people who are calling for light wines and beer to lay in stocks of cut glasses and mugs.—*Cleveland Commercial.*

ANY one who saw how war devastated France and Belgium will not be worried if peace devastates Germany a bit.—*New York Tribune.*

ALMOST all of these centenarians who explain their long life leave out the most essential qualification, which is to come of a long-lived family.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A PROMINENT lecturer asks: "How much shall we tell our daughters?" But the real question seems to be: "How much will our daughters tell us?"—*New York Evening Mail.*

IT is as good as certain that many of those who are earnestly advocating beer and light wines will easily compromise on omitting the "light wines." Can this be made a basis for peace?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

So far the result of the Prohibition poll conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST is another indication that that magazine doesn't make dry reading.—*Washington Post.*

THE message of the Prohibition poll is, apparently: The public be damp.—*Columbia Record.*

PROHIBITIONISTS expect to score a knockout in Germany on the third count—*ein, zwei, dry.*—*Life.*

THE League of Nations won't amount to much while the devil is the colleague of nations.—*Marion Star.*

IT is a paradox, but since John Barleycorn turned up his toes it is remarkable how he kicks up his heels.—*Columbia Record.*

"THE average woman nas a vocabulary of only eight hundred words." It is a small stock, but think of the turnover.—*Oakland Tribune.*

EACH European nation would be glad to have peace if it had some assurance that peace wouldn't benefit the other fellow.—*Mansfield News.*

THE secretary of Lloyd George tells the Institute of Politics at Williams College that a world state is the only cure for conflict. It might cure international conflict, but how about civil wars?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

SOMETIMES we think the majority is in the minority.—*Norfolk Post.*

WONDER if the radio craze will develop wireless wire-tappers.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

JAPAN is patiently waiting until the Chinese kill one another off.—*New York Evening Mail.*

WHAT France wants from Germany is more marks and fewer remarks.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

As we understand it, the reason Germany can't pay indemnity is because she lost the war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UNABLE after seven hundred years to lick Ireland, the English are now wisely letting the Irish do it.—*New York Tribune.*

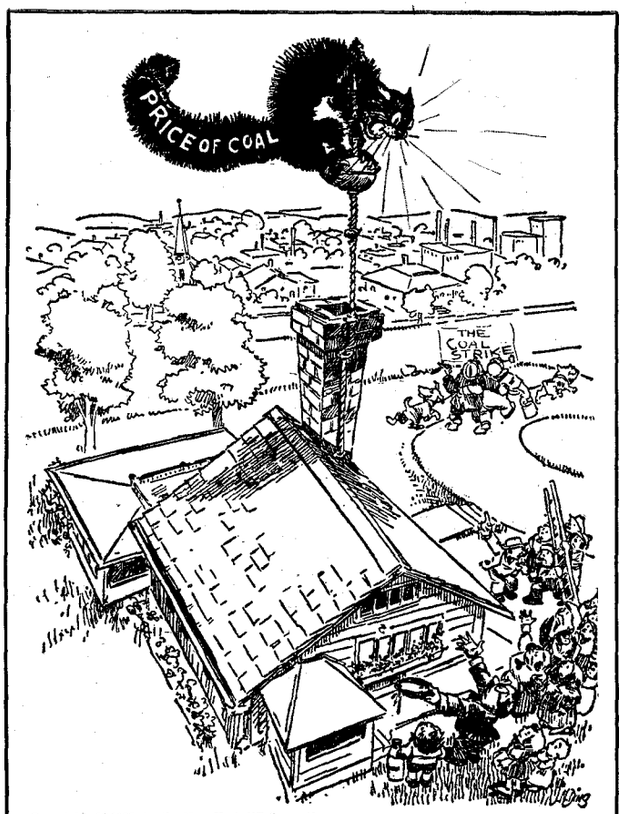
LLOYD GEORGE'S goats have won a prize; the politician who can get Lloyd George's goat will win a prize.—*New York Herald.*

As nearly as we can figure it, a living wage is pay sufficient to enable you to strike a couple of months each year for a living wage.—*New York Tribune.*

MASSACHUSETTS authorities are urging the public not to waste coal. The public should also be careful not to waste its diamonds and platinum watches.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

GERMAN prohibitionists are urging their reform on the ground that a dry Germany could save 3,500,000,000 gold marks a year to apply on the reparations debt, but there are probably a good many Germans who would rather drink and have that as an excuse for not paying.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SENATOR LODGE says he knew Colonel Roosevelt intimately for thirty years and never heard him say damn or anything of the kind, and we guess if a progressive man could go around with Cabot for thirty years and never cuss he wouldn't under any circumstances whatsoever.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*



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BUT IT PROBABLY WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE FAMILY PET GETS OVER THE SCARE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

THE American youth's three R's are now: Readin', 'ritin' and radio.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

AT last we are convincing Europe that our foreign policy is not an endowment policy.—*Houston Press.*

THE Prohibition enforcement army doesn't seem to be properly equipped to fight the tanks.—*Columbia Record.*

IF only the principle of collective bargaining could function without so much collective loafing.—*Canton Repository.*

A REPRESENTIVE government is one that elects six men in favor of a thing and six against it, and wonders why something isn't done.—*Warren Chronicle.*

MEXICO should treat our citizens with the same reverential respect shown greasers on this side of the Rio Grande.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

ISN'T it something of a curious commentary on our political system of "registering the people's will" that after three years of bone-dry we have to depend on a poll by a weekly magazine to find out what the people's will is?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHY CENTRAL EUROPE FEARS A BAVARIAN MONARCHY

FEARS LEST BAVARIAN MONARCHISTS should succeed in establishing a kingdom separate from the Republic of Germany were started in western Europe mainly because the possibility of such an event presaged dire evils for the Allies. But we learn from the press that Central Europe fears a Bavarian monarchy mainly because of the harm a Germanic kingdom would wreak on the new nucleus of states in that region. The mere suggestion of a Bavarian monarchy alarms Czecho-Slovakia more perhaps than other countries in this region, and the *Gazette de Prague* says that it would "change absolutely the visage of Central Europe." This paper reminds us that the latest conflict between Bavaria and the Berlin Government resulted from the latter's enactment of laws to safeguard the Republic, which were found necessary when the assassination of Dr. Walther Rathenau brought the political murder record of the German Republic up to the 378th victim. The *Gazette de Prague* avers that for all the various political parties there are in Germany there are actually only two distinctive political camps, in one of which we find the adherents of the Republic, and in the other the conservative and reactionary Germans whose home base is Bavaria. This Prague daily quotes a speech made by a Bavarian deputy of the Popular party, in which he said:

LOYALTY IN THE GERMAN HOME.

Papa Pieske, a true republican, kills the little dicky bird because it won't stop whistling "Deutschland ueber Alles."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"I do not understand why the Government of Berlin tries so hard to make the protective law acceptable to Bavaria. After Berlin had made all the concessions she could the Bavarian Government declared this law unacceptable. The Government wishes to prepare the way for separation from the Reich. If Bavaria should lose the Palatinate and Franconia it would find compensation for such loss in south Tyrol. Then it would have a Catholic kingdom and Bavaria would no longer have anything in common with Germany."

Meanwhile the *Gazette de Prague* goes on to relate that the Tyrol and Vorarlberg are also planning to separate themselves from Austria so that they can join Bavaria, and it adds:

"These two Austrian provinces, which are Catholic and reactionary, would certainly be welcomed by Bavaria to take the place of the Palatinate and Franconia, and eventually in all probability would constitute a new kingdom under the scepter of the Wittelsbachs. . . . The union of Bavaria and of these Austrian provinces, whether under a king of the name of Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, or Wittelsbach, would bring up for discussion a problem that has already been settled, namely, the prevention of a reconstruction of old Austria. Is it not reasonable to fear that other German regions of old Austria would, through their sympathy with the new kingdom, foment disturbance, or might not the new kingdom aspire to enlargement through the addition of these regions and thus imperil that peace in Central Europe which has been obtained with such hard effort?

"The very first countries to be menaced by such an event would be the neighboring ones, and especially Czecho-Slovakia. These neighboring countries have already been obliged to employ all their skill and even some force to prevent the return of abolished monarchies. Behold now the danger reappears. Therefore it is easy to understand why Czecho-Slovakia watches the course of monarchistic tendencies in Bavaria with much concern. In the event that Bavaria should become separated from Germany, Czecho-Slovakia would be the first victim of a union of Bavaria, the Tyrol, and Vorarlberg in a hereditary monarchy of the Hapsburg model, which would aim at the predominance of a Germanic empire in Central Europe."

The Prague *Tribuna* also charges that the court and religious elements in Bavaria have for long been cherishing the dream of Germanic supremacy, and it observes:

"The Bavarian offensive is not directed against Germany alone. It is aimed at the present status of Europe, epecially of Central Europe. The question is not merely a domestic German affair, but an international proposition which may have grave consequences even for those who cheerfully wash their hands of the whole matter. We have proof of the earnestness of Bavaria's kingly ambitions in the efforts she has been making for a long time to procure a financial separation from Germany, and take the administration of her finances in her own hands. Also there is the evidence of the concentration of armed forces in which she is engaged. These two conditions should warn us to keep a sharp eye on Bavaria in order to avoid being surprized. Moreover, we should be very foolish to think that Germany proper would be able to restore order, for the German Army is in such a state of weakness that no reliance could be placed on it. On the contrary, the Bavarian Separatists are backed by the entire Nationalist party, which is ready to take advantage of the first opportunity to attack the Republic. The power given the German President by the Constitution of Weimar would be of little effect in the case of real trouble. It is true that the Socialists make threats of a general strike, but the situation is very different from what it was at the time of the Kapp *putsch*. We can have no faith in the good sense of the Bavarians, but as we have been obliged to do all along, we must keep our faith and dependence in ourselves."

The Prague *Cas* also points out that this conflict between Munich and Berlin is much more serious than any of those that

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have preceded, and it feels too dubious about the future to venture predictions. In accounting for the monarchist enthusiasm of the Bavarians, the Prague *Ceskoslovenska Republika* informs us that while in Germany at large the monarchy went to pieces with the collapse of the Hohenzollerns, so that they had no friends except among the ultra-reactionaries, in Bavaria the war guilt of the Wittelsbachs seemed much less grave, and it proceeds:

"Consequently the great majority of the population remain true to monarchist ideas. The brief Communist episode at

A DUTCH SLAP AT BAVARIA.

The middle class have less fear of the monster of monarchist murder propaganda than of the law to safeguard the Republic.

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Munich also helped monarchism by showing that it was very easy for the Bavarians to pass from the extreme Left to the extreme Right. Thus Bavaria has become a monarchist center at once so large and so strong that the Bavarian Government did not dare to accept the law for the safeguarding of the Republic without certain reserves, which, in fact, negative this law, and at the same time distinctly mark out the lines of Bavarian autonomy in the framework of the German state so that this framework becomes a mere formality. Premier Lerchenfeld of Bavaria declared that Bavaria would defend herself against all acts of violence, and that 'for the moment' the Republic is the only form of government admissible in Bavaria. 'For the moment,' means perhaps as long as Bavaria remains part of the German state, which she is already drawing away from in a suspicious manner. It is interesting to note that throughout Germany the Nationalists applauded the statements of Premier Lerchenfeld, altho the program of their party is based on national unity of the Germans. Of course they mean unity within the limits of the reactionary groups."

Another Prague journal that points out that the secession of Bavaria would have far-reaching effects outside of Germany is the *Venkov*, which calls attention to the precarious situation of Austria, and says that just as Berlin has "become a disagreeable burden to the Bavarians so has Vienna become intolerable to the Alpine countries of Austria." The Tyrol and the Province of Salzburg are "so deeply imprest by the separatist propaganda of Bavaria that it needs but one step from them to break away from their mother country." Says the Prague *Narodni Politika:*

"The essential question is that the monarchist center in the bosom of the German Republic, namely, Bavaria, will continue to be a danger to neighboring countries by its military meddling in the Tyrol, the Salzburg region, and in part of Upper Austria. It is possible that the Bavarian enterprise may become so ominous as to frighten even those minds that have set it in motion, and prevent them from pursuing it to its direful end. However things may turn, it behooves the governments in the capitals of the Great and the Little Ententes and also the Government at Berlin to take every care lest the powder plant of Bavaria explode with ruinous effect to all Central Europe."

LITHUANIA'S SEAPORT

THE MOST INTERESTING facts about Memel, Lithuania's seaport, we are told by some French journals, are that so few people know where it is and that so many Germans are trying to make believe that it doesn't belong to Lithuania. The French consider Memel a friendly port that in the future will open the door to trade with Moscow, and will be extremely valuable for commerce with Lithuania. So the French feel they have a personal interest in combating the attempt of Germans in Lithuania to keep it practically German. In the Paris *Figaro* Major d'Etchegoyen, formerly of the French military mission at Vilna, points out that this harbor on the Baltic Sea, which is situated at the mouth of the river Niemen, bore a traffic in 1913 of 744,000 tons carried in more than 1,500 ships. The channel is a few feet deeper than that of the port of Koenigsberg, and navigation is never interrupted by ice. The awkward situation in which Memel has been left since the war, he tells us, has greatly cut down its commerce, altho it is really the cheapest way for freight into the heart of Russia. We read then:

"According to Article 99 of the Treaty of Versailles—'Germany renounces, in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, all rights and titles in the territory lying within the Baltic Sea, the northeast frontier of East Prussia, and the former boundaries between Germany and Russia. Germany promises to recognize such disposal as the principal Allied and Associated Powers shall make of these territories, especially insofar as the nationality of the inhabitants is concerned.' This paragraph is confirmed by the response of the President of the Supreme Council made to Mr. de Brockdorff-Rantzau, on June 18, 1919 (Memel, Section X) in which we read:

"'The Allied and Associated Powers refuse to admit that the

SMALL TALK OF GERMAN PRINCES AND JUNKERS.

"Whether it be war or peace time—blood must flow!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

cession of the Memel region contravenes the principle of nationality. This region has always been Lithuanian, and the majority of the population is Lithuanian in origin and in language. The fact that the city of Memel itself is in large part German does not justify the maintenance of German sovereignty over the entire region, especially because of the fact that the port of Memel is the only outlet to the sea possest by Lithuania. . . . It has been decided that Memel and the neighboring regions be temporarily given over to the Allied and Associated Powers because the status of Lithuanian territory has not yet been determined.'"

This was a perfectly good reason for holding Memel back from Lithuania at that time, says the writer, but it does not seem to be valid any longer, for the Lithuanian Government was

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definitely organized on April 15, 1920, by the Constituent Assembly, and has been recognized by various of the great Powers as a *de jure* government, and recently as a *de jure* government by the Council of the League of Nations. Now it has happened that while the Powers have left the question of Memel in such a state of neglect, this informant proceeds, the Germans have been wide awake to take advantage of the situation, because they are keen to keep their hold on the port, and he adds:

"It would seem that the High Commissioner of this small territory, who was appointed in the interests of the Allies, has not shown all the energy one might have expected in combating the campaign of the German groups under their name of Heimatsbund. The campaign was insignificant enough at first, but was waged with more and more audacity as the authority of the Allied representative seemed timorous. The consequence is that at present the German bloc is solidly and menacingly organized. They show no sign of neutrality, which would mean at least tolerance, with the result that in this Lithuanian country, with a majority of Lithuanian inhabitants, the teaching of Lithuanian is severely proscribed in the schools, the charter for the establishment of a Lithuanian college has been denied, and the Lithuanian language is not permitted to be quoted in the courts. Despite their number, the Lithuanians are kept out of public offices.

"In a word, the Germans are masters in this country, where they number only about 66,000 as against 72,000 Lithuanians; and it is to be noted also that, according to these German statistics, the Lithuanians who speak German are registered as being Germans. Because the Germans know very well that it will be impossible for them to nullify the very text of the Treaty by which Memel was separated from Germany, the members of the Heimatsbund are trying to get around this point by claiming autonomy for this territory. This would be a subterfuge, as in the case of Danzig, to keep the place German. The experience of Danzig should have left its lesson; and we may venture to hope the council of ambassadors will not fall again into such a trap."

MOSQUITOES OF FOREIGN POLITICS.

JOHN BULL: "Drat the little pests! They put me right off my game." —*The Passing Show* (London).

Meanwhile Lithuania has received a wonderful stimulus in her new independence by the recognition accorded her Government by the United States, we learn from Lithuanian press. The Kovno *Lietuva*, a semi-official organ declares that this recognition will undoubtedly "aid us in our international affairs," and adds:

"Of utmost importance, however, is the fact that the expression of its attitude by America will open the door between Lithuania and America for the development of international relations. We are a young and small nation and do not believe in patting America on the back in a manner seeking protection, much less comradeship, and will not here discuss in what way we can be of use or service to her. Nevertheless, there is no doubt of the advantage to us of close relations with America. Not to say anything about profitable commercial and industrial relations . . . it is necessary to borrow from America new, wholesome, live and energetic culture for our people, and to learn something from her! We have no doubt that we will learn something from her and especially through the medium of those Lithuanians who have gone to the United States."

WHERE RICH TRADE WAITS BRITAIN

IT IS HIGH TIME for Britain to mark off her losses in Europe, and to concentrate her energies on the development of her Empire, according to the London *Saturday Review*, which admits however that it is not possible, nor even desirable, for the British to "disinterest themselves absolutely in Europe," but argues they "should do so to a great extent." The road to recovery in Europe becomes harder and steeper day by day, and this weekly thinks that it will be much better business for Britain to realize that her Empire is much underdeveloped and greatly needs a new policy of expansion. We read then:

"In our Empire we possess not only a large sphere of effort, politically stable and economically sound, but the largest sphere ever known in all history. We have an Empire which covers about a quarter of the habitable surface of the globe, and includes about a quarter of the population of the earth; it has the widest range of climate and soil; its resources are without bound and its possibilities in every direction are beyond calculation. And yet the British, as a people, have not really learned to think imperially of this their wonderful and glorious heritage. They are insufficiently instructed about it. There is no more absorbing story than that of the growth and development of the Island Kingdom of Great Britain into the British Commonwealth of Nations, with its free self-governing States, the Crown Colonies, India, and the Protectorates, as well as the special Mandated Territories. It is a story that every British child should be taught and well taught."

The economic destitution of a large part of Europe has reduced, where it has not destroyed, the markets for the British in that area, and therefore this review points out that other markets must be found. It is in the Empire that commerce and industry will find compensation for the lost markets of Europe—that is, "so far as they are lost," and it adds:

"There are other markets which are still available, as in China, but they are not comparable with those within, or that can be created within, the Empire itself. The crying need, then, is to develop the Empire. How is this to be met and satisfied in the most expeditious and at the same time solid manner? Evidently the effort must be cooperative on the part of all the members of the Empire so far as is possible. While the Dominions may be and are expected to do whatever they can to help themselves, it is to Britain that the Empire looks for assistance in its development. With respect to the Crown Colonies, Mr. Churchill—by far the ablest Colonial Secretary we have had—has understood this very well. He has authorized several important development loans. During the past year a number of Colonies and Protectorates have obtained loans in London to the amount of twenty-three millions sterling, the bulk of this considerable sum being spent in Britain on manufactured articles, with a consequent alleviation of the British economic position. All these Empire-efforts have what may be called a reciprocal influence and value."

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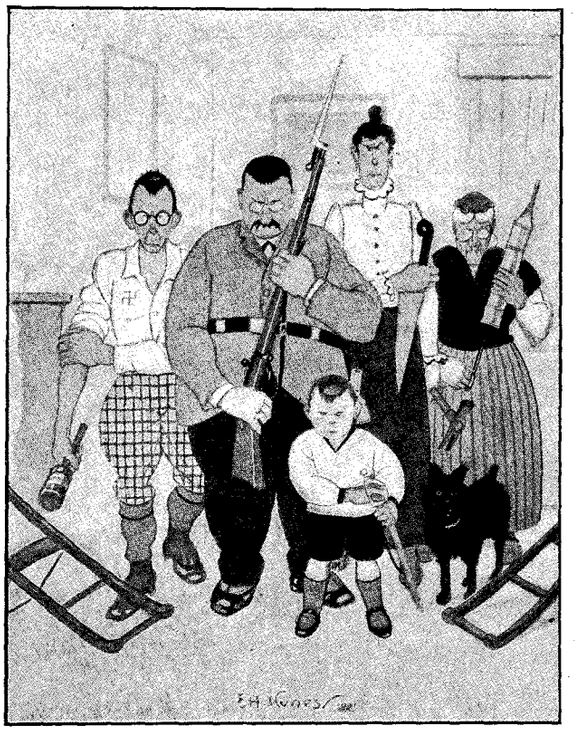
MAKING BELGIUM HERSELF AGAIN

WITH CHARACTERISTIC EFFICIENCY the Belgians set to work on the morrow of the Armistice, we are told, to restore the industrial regions that had been deliberately ruined by the Germans, as they deliberately destroyed plants and factories in Northern France, with the intention of eliminating both the French and Belgians from the markets of the world. But Belgium suffered other devastations, as in the battle-ground regions of Liége, Namur, Dinant, Antwerp and, above all, in the Yser territory. The results of prompt and energetic effort at restoration, writes the Brussels correspondent of the Paris *Temps* are now evident, especially in the plain which spreads about Ypres and stretches out toward Dixmude and Nieuport. Three years ago this section was worse than a desert—it was a chaos of ruined buildings, razed villages and shell-shattered tillage and pasture land. To-day the fields bloom again and new houses have risen, their white walls surmounted by roofs of red tiles. In the cities and towns schools, churches and convents have been rebuilt, and the writer continues:



"WELCOME TO OUR HOME!"

A German family awaiting the compulsory lodger provided by the housing law.

—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

"A few figures will give a good idea of the actual results of Belgium's effort. In place of 78,000 houses that were razed or badly damaged 60,163 up to date have been rebuilt or restored; and 35,000 of this number owe reconstruction to the Department of Devastated Regions, while 25,000 have been restored through private initiative. Of 1,100 public buildings that were destroyed, 562 have been rebuilt, and 250 temporary buildings have been put up. There have been rebuilt also 1,650 kilometers of roads. [A kilometer equals 0.621 of a mile.] Moreover, 9,000 hectares of land have been made tillable again, so that Belgium's agricultural status in this section is practically fully restored. [A hectare equals 2.47 acres.] To complete reconstruction in Flanders the authorities state that they will need eighteen more months, that is, to the end of 1923, providing the labor market improves."

Restoration has not proceeded so rapidly in the neighborhood of the fortress of Liége and of Dinant, we are told, altho much progress has been made, and the writer adds:

"Especially important are the results Belgium can show in industrial, agricultural, economic, and social concerns. Since 1919, 200,000 reparations judgments have been rendered out of a total of 1,200,000 demands for reparations that had been introduced. But all demands for reparations to individuals such as civil victims, deportees, and others will have been satisfactorily solved before the end of the year. In order to accelerate the return to normal, Belgium has advanced fifteen milliards of francs for the account of Germany up to the present, which does not include the hundreds of millions of francs she has expended as indirect results of the war and for which the Treaty gives her no claim of reimbursement. It is easy to understand, therefore, why Belgium insists that Germany shall respect the Treaty of Versailles and why she looks for the support of all the Allies in exacting the full amount of reparations that are due to her, but which in any case would only partly compensate her for the losses she has suffered."

THE "REAL POVERTY" OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

GERMANY IS IMPOVERISHED for all the show of prosperity that meets the eye of visitors in some German cities, and tho her poverty is less tragically obvious than that of Russia, it is none the less exhausting, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who gives his impressions after a visit during June of this year when he was in "continual intercourse with all manner of people, from Cabinet ministers to workmen." He avoided Berlin, he tells us in the *London Nation and Athenæum*, and therefore saw nothing of the "flaunting luxury which some observers have discovered." There were some traces of it in Wiesbaden, and also in Cologne, he informs us, which cities are thronged with foreigners, but everywhere, except in Cologne, he was struck by the "almost total absence of private motor cars and the small number of cabs." One may walk for hours on country roads, he says, and tho the land is populous and well cultivated, never see a car. As to figures proving the accuracy of such a personal impression, Mr. Brailsford proceeds:

"The Prussian Premier, using official statistics, gave a reckoning in the Landtag which puts the fundamental facts as clearly as one could desire. Speaking in the third week of June, he said that wages had risen on the average above the pre-war level 25 times. But the prices of the more important foodstuffs have risen from 60 to 70 times, and clothing has reached an 80 to 100-fold increase. I tested these figures in Darmstadt and Frankfurt. He had not overstated his case, for wages here were a fraction less than his figure, and prices nearer his higher than his lower limit. Such figures need no commentary. If your income has risen 25 times and your expenditure over 70 times, your poverty admits of accurate measurement. Actually the facts are not quite so desperate as these figures suggest. Rents are still subject to a very drastic Restriction Act, so that the worker who formerly paid a fourth of his income in rent now pays only a tenth. Moreover, there is a supplement to wages based on the number of children in each worker's family—a device worthy of general imitation—which makes an appreciable, tho far from adequate, addition to the income of large families. But when these corrections have been made, it is doubtful whether even the more favored classes of German workmen can be receiving half their pre-war income measured in purchasing power, and for many the ratio is much less."

The semi-starvation that prevailed three years ago is not to be met with now, we are told, yet while it would not be true to say that the workers go literally hungry, a trade union leader describes them as "eating their fill but not being nourished." They make up with potatoes what they lack in meat or butter, and the women, "as usual, go on short rations for the bread-winner's sake." Meat is not eaten more than twice a week in a working-class or a middle-class family, and "butter is the luxury of the rich." On the subject of German children, we read:

"I have left to the last the shocking figure which sums up the

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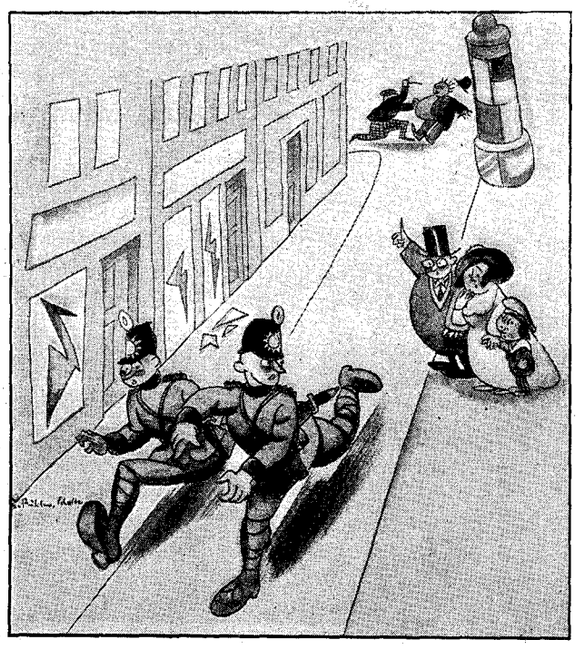
report of municipal medical authority on the condition of the children in the Darmstadt schools. The average of underfed children is 62 per cent. It is higher in the middle-class than in the elementary schools, and it rests on a division into four classes. 'Underfed' means the worst of four classes, of which only the first is normal.

"Conditions improved after the lifting of the blockade, but they are now, if we may trust several indications, again on the down grade. Prices have risen much more swiftly than wages during the recent dizzy tumblings of the mark. There is still no unemployment, nor will there be until deflation sets in, but the Labor Exchanges note, none the less, a new influx of women seeking work, especially married women. The inference is obvious. The inadequacy of the man's wage is driving his wife into the labor market. Angry crowds are sometimes gathered around the relieving-officer's door, and it wants unusual tact to escape them with a whole skin. From every one in touch with the realities of working-class life I heard the same tale of distress, and above all of anxiety for the coming months. I saw at Darmstadt one of the bloody riots which exprest the rage of the masses at the murder of Walther Rathenau. As I watched a crowd of unarmed young workmen defying and for a time defeating military police armed with rifles and grenades, I could not resist the impression that want was as much the cause of their anger as republican zeal. Again I sought for explanations of the recent heavy drop of 10 per cent. in the output of Ruhr coal. Experienced officials and trade union leaders suggested the same reading of this new fact. Wages no longer seem worth earning: they buy too little. And the men's strength may be diminishing, as it did in the hungry years."

If the working-class is in a bad way, Mr. Brailsford goes on to say, the case of the middle-class is undeniably worse. The Prussian figures show that official salaries in the lowest categories have risen like workmen's wages 25 times, but in the middle categories the increase is 18 or 15 times, and in the highest, only 11 or even 7 times, and we read:



STREET SCENE IN BERLIN.

"Hey, Police! Why run that way when a man is being murdered at this corner?"

"Because another man is being murdered at the next!"

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin.)

"According to the admirable *Wirthschaftskurve* supplement of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the average income of a skilled worker with two children, in Frankfurt, was in April at the rate of 42,875 marks per annum, with the mark at 1,400 to the £1. A headmaster earned 71,000, a journalist on an average 68,000, and a doctor in the public service 67,000 marks per annum. The rates of payment for intellectual work seemed incredibly low. For a two-hour University Extension lecture 50 marks is paid, a sum which would just suffice for the lecturer's dinner in a restaurant. A signed article by a recognized authority on his subject will bring in perhaps 300 marks. I heard of a university lecturer in a big town who refused to accept promotion to a professorship at a higher salary in a little town, because it had no Bourse. He had learnt, like so many quick-witted people, to supplement a starvation income by speculation. The students contrive to

HOW GERMAN WORK AND WAGES DON'T MEET.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

exist partly by manual labor, and partly by the aid of skilfully organized cooperative restaurants, canteens, and stores. I saw a brilliantly managed specimen of these institutions at Darmstadt. The meals cost a third of what a restaurant would have charged, and the stores sold cloth at half the usual retail price. Without this help the students would certainly have starved, and as it is, fully a third of them are keeping themselves by hard manual work as miners or navvies, in the vacations, or even in alternate sessions.

"The marvel is that ambition or the love of learning will still bring young men to the universities at all. From this hard experience a bitter revolutionary mood is begotten, but it is the revolution of the Right, which hopes for a violent return to Monarchy and the good old times."

Speaking of what he calls the "illusion of high profits" in Germany, Mr. Brailsford informs us that the nominal figure of average dividends paid by German companies is about 13 per cent., altho some French authorities claim that it is about 40 per cent. But with stock-watering as a universal practise, and the mark sinking daily, any given figures must be subjected to severe analysis, and he adds:

"There is in the brilliant and useful publication which I have quoted already (*Wirthschaftskurve der Frankfurter Zeitung*) a calculation which may assist us. Taking into account all bonuses and other gains as well as dividends, it shows on the basis of twenty-five high-class industrial concerns that an investor who acquired his shares between 1911 and 1914 would have received, all told, from 85 to 87 per cent. in 1921. No allowance is made, however, for the devaluation of the mark. But this investor paid in gold. He receives paper. And the paper at the end of 1921 or in the first days of 1922 was worth about one-fortieth of its nominal value. The inference seems clear. The average yield from industrial securities is really only 2 per cent.

"There is no possibility of mistake about the broad facts of German life. The fields indeed look trim and well-tilled. But the harvest of last year, including all the main crops, was still only 60 per cent. of the pre-war figure. Nor do the export figures tell a different tale. Figures of value mean nothing; but in tonnage the export total for 1921 was only 31 per cent. of the average of the last three pre-war years. The show of busy prosperity is only a show. The fact is deep poverty."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT IS STAMPING OUT TUBERCULOSIS?

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" We all know how many claimants there were to a share in this notorious act. Tuberculosis is undoubtedly decreasing, and the promoters of countless educational campaigns, preventive ordinances and sanitary legislation, all are pointing with pride to this decrease as a result of their efforts. The decrease, however, began before any of these, and it is possible that it would have gone on without them. The writer of an editorial article, entitled "Why Does the Tuberculosis Death Rate Fall So Rapidly?" in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, agrees with Dr. Haven Emerson, a recent investigator, in crediting improved living conditions with the greater part of the decrease. He agrees, of course, that the campaigns have helped, but thinks that it is impossible to tell just how much; altho the result of successful efforts to secure pure milk in New York may be traced very clearly in the general improvement.

So long as the enemy is on the run, however, it would be rather unfortunate to stop for a dispute about who is making him run the fastest. We read:

"It is well known to sanitarians that the death rate from tuberculosis in the United States, in Great Britain and in Germany had been falling in a fairly uniform manner from a time earlier than Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus till the outbreak of the World War. This has made some thoughtful persons doubt the assertions of public and private health agencies that reduction of tuberculosis has been largely due to campaigns of education and enforcement of early diagnosis, notification, early treatment, segregation, pasteurization of milk, infant welfare, and correction of malnutrition.

"Some evidence has been published tending to show that where the education and the organization of a community to prevent tuberculosis have been thorough, and where the conditions of housing, industry and economic independence have been favorable, the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis have fallen more rapidly than they have elsewhere. This applies more particularly to the large populations of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. In France a high tuberculosis death rate remained at a fairly uniform level over a long period up to the outbreak of the war. However, the rate has fallen considerably in Paris, so that the stationary death rate for France depends on the absence of any fall at all in the small communities of that country, presumably because conditions of life and sanitation have remained relatively unaltered.

"Since 1914, in the United States and in New York City, there has been so great an increase in the rate of decline in the number of deaths from tuberculosis that it is important for us to consider what have been the dominant factors.

"Of all the factors involved in this beneficent change, Haven Emerson seems inclined to lay most stress on the improved financial and living conditions of the poor, including, with this, decreased alcoholism and the lessened expenditure for alcohol. He says that in the next twenty-five years as great a percentage of reduction in tuberculosis can be attained as has been accomplished in the last fifty years, by methods and resources which will provide a higher standard of living, and diminish the hazards of occupation."

The influenza epidemic, paradoxical as this may seem, has had a considerable influence, the writer thinks, in reducing recent tuberculosis mortality, since many who would have died of tuberculosis within the last four years, died of influenza without record of the other disease. He goes on:

"A factor of much significance in the vital statistics of large cities, and especially in New York, is the unrestricted immigration of the Jewish people, especially from Germany, Russia and Poland up to 1914, and the limitation of all immigration since that date and more particularly since 1917. The Jews have notoriously a much lower tuberculosis death rate than most other people, especially the Irish, Scandinavians and Italians, whom they have largely replaced among the immigrants of recent years.

"Another factor is the fact that our growing concentration of population has led to more universal exposure of the young to tuberculosis under favorable conditions for resistance, whereby they acquire a greater or less degree of immunity. Furthermore, the survival of several generations exposed to tuberculosis may confer at least some increased capacity to overcome the disease.

"Hence it becomes extremely difficult to estimate the influence of purposeful efforts made so vigorously in this country. It would be of the greatest importance to know just what the effect has been of the host of sanitary measures and educational campaigns; but their influence on the falling mortality curve can not be picked out and measured specifically. Emerson holds that it is possible to see the effect of improving milk supplies by pasteurization, for since this has been enforced in New York, there has been a notable change in the rate of reduction of the nonpulmonary forms of tuberculosis in this city.

"In the absence of any possible way of estimating the value of each of the many other factors that have so wonderfully reduced the menace of tuberculosis, we can scarcely discard any of them that may reasonably be considered to play a part in the total result. Medical, sociological and industrial betterments must continue their parallel progress in the future, since together they have accomplished one of the most remarkable advances yet made in human welfare."

WANTED—SHORT NAMES—A plea for short names for scientific and industrial inventions is made by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). When a man makes a new invention, his work is not done, says Dr. Slosson. He would invent a new name for it. Here he is apt to fail for, being more of a mechanic than a philologist, he turns over the job to the Greek professor who manufactures one out of old roots. So it happens that many a handy little pocket-tool is handicapped by a name that wraps three times around the tongue. But the people refuse to stand for it. He continues:

"Consider what a Babel-like botch has been made of the job of naming the new art of photographing action. Rival inventors, rival word-wrights, and rival systems of Greek transliteration precipitated a war of words in which the chief belligerents were animatograph, animatoscope, biograph, bioscope, chronophotography, cinema, cinematograph, cinematoscope, cineograph, cineoscope, electrograph, electroscope, kinema, kinemacolor, kinematograph, kinematoscope, kineograph, kineoscope, kinetescope, motion-pictures, moving-pictures, photo plays, tachyscope, veriscope, vitagraph, vitascope, zootrope, zoogyrograph, zoogyroscope, and zoopraxiscope. But the people—they call it 'the movies.' It is not a great name, but it is better than some at least of those listed above. If, instead of trying to load the new machine with a name implying that it had been invented in Athens or Rome, its godfathers had given it a respectable convenient name of one or two syllables like 'kodak,' 'volt,' 'velox,' or 'viscose,' much of this confusion might have been saved. Think how many millions of dollars, years of time, barrels of ink and cubic miles of hot air would have been saved if 'electricity' had been named in one syllable instead of five. We might even now cut it down to 'el,' except that by popular vote the six syllables of 'elevated railroad' has been reduced to that handy term. So, too, the people have found a way to reduce 'radiotelephony' to a single mouthful, 'radio.' The lesson of it is that if the father of a new invention does not want to have his child called by a nickname, let him give it a short and snappy name on the start."

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Illustrations by courtesy of "American Forestry Magazine."

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD FORESTER.

This boy, Robert Magee, of Franklin, La., won first prize for his care of a plot of second-growth pine.

BOYS HELPING TO REFOREST LOUISIANA

BOYS' REFORESTATION CLUBS, on the plan of the well-known boys' corn clubs, have been formed in Louisiana, under the auspices of the State Conservation Department. They have now been in existence for over a year, and bid fair to do an important work in preserving and restoring the forests of that State, we are told by V. H. Sonderegger, Superintendent of Forestry in the Department, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington). Tho the movement was started late last fall, classes aggregating 664 boys were formed before the close of the year, and in the closing months of 1921, we are told, all of these boys received practical lessons in forestry. Each of the boys secured a plot of land between one and three acres in size, some of the plots being barren, while others bore a second growth. Says Mr. Sonderegger:

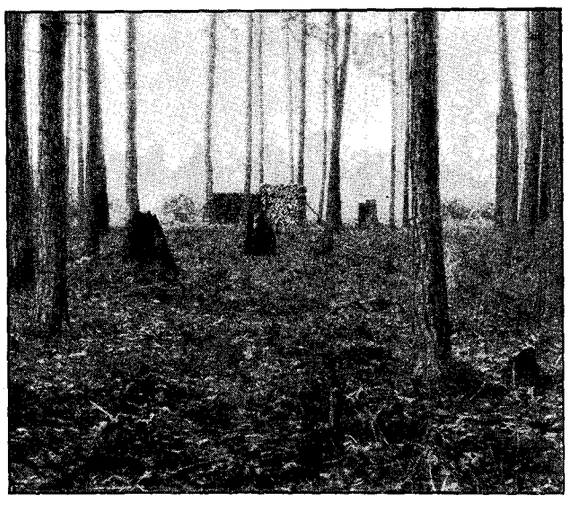
"The clubs have proved an effective way of arousing general interest in the subject, for in reaching the boy the department has also reached his parents and other male relatives and friends, and the neighborhood has received an object lesson in forestry.

"In August, 1921, H. J. Stahl was selected to take supervisory charge of the clubs, and he at once got in touch with the forest rangers and began the work of enrollment of the boys. The clubs being organized, the forest rangers assisted them in securing plots of ground and the lesson that was strest in the instruction was fire prevention and fire control. To impress the importance of this factor in the protection of timber in the minds of the boys, they were told that in the distribution of prizes 50 per cent. of the points in judging would be allowed for excellence in this work. The lads were taught to construct fire lines around their plots as the first lesson in their work, and they were next instructed in the proper thinning out and cleaning of their plots. The judges who examined each of the plots preliminary to the distribution of prizes, declared that some of the plots they examined resembled United States Forest Reserve plots. Most of the boys had charge of from one to three acres of second growth pine or second growth hardwood. Others took plots that were partially seeded or barren and either transplanted seedlings in their areas or planted the seed, thus performing real reforestation.

"These were the first clubs of the kind ever organized, and the work was necessarily along original lines. The plans for the present year contemplate placing equal areas under the direction of boys who seed or transplant, while the boys who take charge of second growth plots will have larger areas. This will give the Conservation Department in its work of advancing the cause of forestry around 1,000 forestry demonstration plots in the State, and between 2,000 and 3,000 acres under tree cultivation.

"There is scarcely a public school in the rural districts of the State that is not within reaching distance of one of the plots of the boys' clubs, and school children generally can be expected to take an active interest in the work of their fellows.

"By those concerned with the work of conservation the disposition to be made of the 125,000,000 acres of cut-over forest land in the Southern States is considered one of the most serious problems confronting the people. Some of this land can be brought under cultivation, another part can be used for grazing and stock-raising, but there will remain a large percentage that can only be utilized by reforestation. In the meantime there is a growing demand for lumber and an alarming falling-off in the potential supply. Forests have been razed by lumbermen and others without regard to replacement, in many instances not a seed tree being left standing to start new growth."



ANOTHER PRIZE-WINNING PLOT.

Millard Parks, the fourteen-year old boy who was in charge of this bit of cut-over forest land, won a sweepstake prize of $80 for the best cared-for plot in Louisiana.

Contemporary with the destruction of the forests, Mr. Sonderegger goes on to say, there has grown up in Louisiana a lumber business, the investment in which is $290,000,000, employing approximately 57 per cent. of the State's industrial labor. Within a few years this will be entirely wiped out, unless reforestation goes hand in hand with destruction. Louisiana has not been entirely remiss in the protection of her forests. As early as 1904 an act was passed to provide for their protection. In 1920, another law provided funds to enable the forestry division to employ men in the field. The act has placed thirty forest rangers

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to protect standing timber against fire. These rangers also spread the gospel of conservation and warn of the danger of recklessly building fires in the woods and grass lands. To quote further:

"Owing to the nature of the climate and the quality of the soil, the State Forester believes, if fires can be prevented, the forests will reproduce themselves whenever seed trees have been left standing. In absolutely bare areas replanting will be necessary.

"The Legislature has passed laws encouraging reforestation, limiting the taxing of lands whose owners enter into contract with the State to set aside the cut-over land for a term of years for the growth of trees.

"A few large tracts of cut-over forest have already been so set aside, and other owners are desirous of entering into the contract. That the business of reforestation can be made profitable has been demonstrated. If eight trees are left on each acre for reforestation nd the land is assessed at $2 an acre, the stumpage value of the seed trees at the end of a fifteen-year period, at $5 per thousand feet, will return 5 per cent. compound interest on the $2 investment, and will pay back an annual expense of ten cents an acre with compound interest on each year's cost. Meantime the land has been brought to a vigorous young stand, leaving a period of twenty years before maturity. In these twenty years there should be a regular revenue through the collection of firewood in thinning out the growth, dependent on the thickness of the growth of the young trees. There are instances where loblolly has cut 10,000 feet per acre after a growth of twenty years. If the present price of lumber is maintained (and the indications are that it will be increased), this would give a return of about $100 an acre in stumpage."

THE HEART-BEAT OF A PLANT

A PUMPING action, akin to that exerted by the heart of an animal, is believed by Sir J. C. Bose, the noted Hindu plant biologist, to cause the ascent of sap in trees. But whereas the pumping in an animal is done by a single large organ, in plants it is carried on by minute cells, each of which expands and contracts with a throbbing action, continually drawing up water from below and expelling it upward to the next cell. The active cells are mostly in the cortex or inner bark, next to the woody tissue. The cause of the ascent of sap has long been a mooted question, but Professor Bose believes that it has now been solved by his investigations, which are to be fully described in his forthcoming book, "The Physiology of the Ascent of Sap," and are summarized in a popular article contributed by the investigator from his laboratory in Calcutta to the Manchester *Guardian* (England). The success of Sir J. C. Bose's experiments is due to an invention of his, "the electric probe," which reveals the minute processes of cell activity. Says the professor:

"The tree has to obtain its inorganic food material from the dissolved substances in the soil. It sucks up water by the root, conducts it along the stem, and transpires it into the air by the leaves. The quantity of water thus raised and given out in a large tree is about a hundred pounds per day; the height of certain giant trees, again, may be as much as 450 feet. The energy required for lifting such large quantities of water to the top of the tree is very great.

"What is the machinery by which the tree forces the water up, and what is the source of its power? This question has attracted the attention of physiologists for the last hundred years, but the problem has hitherto remained unsolved. It is not even known for certain whether the ascent of sap is due to the activity of living cells or whether it is brought about by suctional force developed by physical evaporation from the leaves, the water being conducted along the dead wood. Strasburger attempted to decide the question by poisoning a tree, and thought that the ascent of water took place in spite of the poisoning; hence it was concluded that living cells did not take any part in the propulsion of sap.

"Recent experiments carried out in my Institute have shown the defect in Strasburger's method. A semi-drooping plant, when irrigated with poisonous solution like formaldehyde, is unable to absorb the solution; it droops more and more and dies in a day or two. In sharp contrast with the above is the following experiment with a potted chrysanthemum plant: Water was withheld for several days, and under the severe drought the plant collapsed and sprawled over the ground; all its leaves became crumpled up and dry, and to all seeming the plant appeared to be quite dead. But irrigation of the plant with water containing a small dose of stimulating drug brought about a marvelous transformation. The plant began to revive from its death-like torpor; it began energetically to suck up water; its inert stem and branches became turgid once more; the plant erected itself to its full stature, and its crumpled leaves became once more outspread in their normal condition. Nothing could be more startling than this sudden transformation of the apparent dead into the full vigor and bloom of life.

"The above experiments prove conclusively that the ascent of sap in plants is due to the activity of living cells. We have next to determine the exact position of these cells and the machinery for the propulsion of sap. The theory of atmospheric pressure is out of the question, since it can lift water only to a maximum height of 34 feet; capillary action is too limited to ensure the ascent to any height; diffusion is too slow, its rate being less than an inch per hour. The rate of ascent of sap under favorable circumstances was found to be more than a hundred feet per hour.

"The latest theory that has found more or less general acceptance is that the transpiration from leaves produces a partial vacuum in the wood-vessels, giving rise to a sucking force from above; there is in addition the mysterious 'root-pressure' by which the root pushes up water from below. The ascent is thus supposed to be brought about by a tug from above and push from below, these being due to the joint action of transpiration and of root-pressure.

"The above theory is completely disproved by the following experiment: A chrysanthemum plant had all its leaves removed and the stem coated with an impermeable varnish, thus causing a complete stoppage of transpiration. The root-pressure was eliminated by cutting off the root. The cut end of the stem was next placed in water, and the ascent took place at the rate of 60 feet per hour, and this in the complete absence of transpiration and of root-pressure. The ascent must, therefore, be due to some independent cellular activity present in the interior of the plant."

The problem ultimately resolved itself into devising means to get access to the individual cell. It thus became necessary to explore every layer from the outside skin to the pith while the plant was fully alive and functioning normally. At first the attempt appeared hopeless, for it was impossible to see what was taking place in the interior of a tree, and even if this were possible, the highest power of the microscope was inadequate to detect a rate of change less than a millionth of an inch per second. Professor Bose's magnetic crescograph enables the observer to obtain a magnification from ten to a hundred million times, so that the difficulty does not arise from want of sensitiveness but from the practical impossibility of attaching a single cell to the crescograph. We read further:

"I have, however, been able to overcome the difficulty of securing contact with an individual cell by the invention of the electric probe. This consists of a fine platinum wire in connection with a sensitive galvanometer; the probe is thrust in, gradually and step by step, from the epidermis outside to the pith in interior. When the probe comes in contact with the active cell it sends out electric signals which are automatically recorded by the galvanometer. The up-stroke in the galvanometer record indicates expansion and absorption of sap, while the down-stroke indicates expulsive contraction. It is thus found that the cells in the active layer are in a state of throbbing pulsation, expanding and contracting by turns; there is, moreover, a definite sequence of pulsation from below upwards. Each cell during its phase of expansion absorbs water from below, and expels it upwards during the phase of contraction. The ascent of sap thus takes place by the coordinated activity of a series of vertically situated cellular pumps. The period of a single pulsation is about 14 seconds; but under definite physiological variations the up and down strokes become quickened or slowed down to the point of arrest. The records show further that the epidermal cell is inactive, while the cortex which surrounds the woody tissue is the most active. The cellular activity is completely absent from the dead wood. The cortical sheath which extends throughout the entire length of the tree is thus the active medium for the propulsion of sap; the wood-vessels serve merely as a reservoir for storage

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of water for emergencies, water being injected into them during the active contraction of the cortex.

"The stream of material for building up or assimilation in the animal is maintained by the pumping action of the heart. A similar function is discharged by the pulsating tissue which extends throughout the length of the tree. The records of the heart-beats of animal and plant exhibit astonishing similarities. Thus the animal heart beats faster under rising temperature; the activity of the pulse-beat in the plant is similarly increased, the rate of propulsion of sap being thereby enhanced. The converse effect takes place under cold, the heart-beat coming to a stop at a sufficiently low temperature; the cellular pulsation is likewise stopt at a critical temperature, the ascent of sap thus undergoing an arrest. This explains the drooping of leaves of a plant kept outside during frost.

"There is a continuity in all life, and the physiological machinery is the same in the plant and in the animal. The plant, like the animal, contracts under a shock; there is a well-developed nervous system in the plant, so that the tremor of excitation initiated at a point courses through the whole. Circulation is maintained in both by similar mechanisms. Drugs affect the plant and the animal alike. There is, indeed, no characteristic action in the highest animal that has not been foreshadowed in the simpler life of the plant. Hence investigations on vegetable life will solve many of the perplexing problems in animal life. Thus through the experiences of the plant it will be possible to alleviate the sufferings of man."

THE LANGUAGE OF BEES

TOUCH AND SCENT appear to be the mediums of communication among bees, according to observations made by Prof. Karl von Frisch and described by him in the *Munich Medizin. Wochenschrift.* Our quotations below are from a review in *The Scientific American* (New York). Von Frisch placed a dish of sugar solution on a table by an open window. Shortly after a chance bee had noted this and flown off with booty therefrom, the dish was crowded with bees. When it was removed they quickly disappeared, save for an occasional reconnoiterer. When a fresh dish was set out they quickly reappeared in quantities. By touching the back of each bee with a spot of color, the experimenter then perceived that subsequent bees had been sent, and not escorted. We read:

"The conduct of the rediscoverer on her return to the hive was next noted. She first gave over her plunder to the workers, and then executed a curious dance, describing circles and other figures. Her audience watched her attentively and attempted to touch her. When one of the marked bees succeeded in this, the latter at once made her exit and flew to the feeding place; but the unmarked bees soon ceased to pay her any attention. It appears that there is here some means of communication based upon touch rather than upon sight or hearing; and that it is adequate for giving information as to the presence or absence of food, but inadequate to give its location unless it be already known to the recipient of the message.

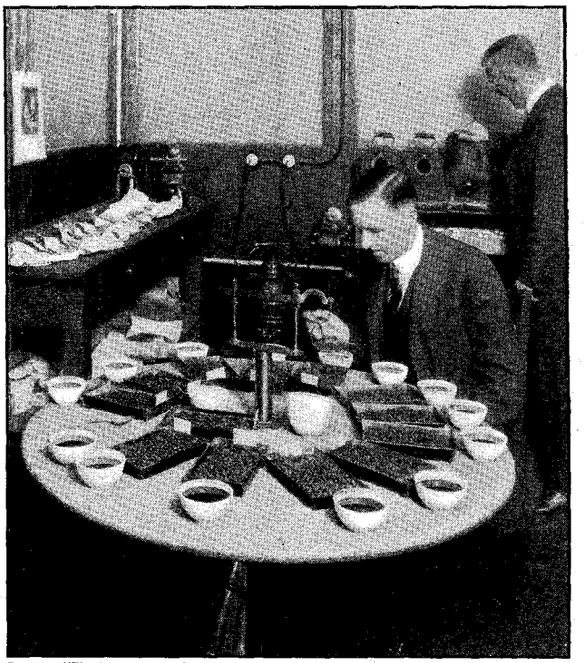
"Experiments with two dishes of food at a considerable distance apart verified this. As before, after they had once been discovered the dishes were removed and ultimately replaced, but when replaced, the 'white' dish only was filled, the 'yellow' one being left empty. The 'white' dish was rediscovered by a 'white' bee; and when the latter returned to the hive, not only the 'white' but also the 'yellow' bees responded to her dance, left the hive and flew to their respective dishes, the 'yellow' bees of course having the search in vain. As before, unmarked bees ignore the dancer.

"That there is a little more flexibility to the signal system than this might indicate appeared when natural conditions were imitated, linden and acacia blossoms being offered respectively to groups of bees accustomed to seek these. The dancing linden bee now occasioned excitement only among the linden bees, and not among the acacia group. The same distinction was made when two dishes of sugar were differently perfumed, suggesting that scent rather than actual modification of the signals may have been responsible. When blotting paper saturated with sugar-water was used instead of the dishes, the bees found some difficulty in sucking the fluid up, and returned only half laden. They did not then trouble to perform the dance, showing that this is reserved for exceptionally rich finds."

HOW WE LIKE OUR COFFEE

AMERICANS ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT the taste of their coffee, while Europeans are satisfied if the bean has a pleasing appearance. How this has led to a very delicate system of "cup-testing" is related by E. A. Kahl in *The Grace Log* (New York), who tells us also that a special taste for the milder grades of coffee has developed in the United States. The fervent seeking, by most coffee experts in charge of roasting plants, for particular flavoring qualities is rapidly developing to extreme specialization, we are told. In some respects this change is well-nigh revolutionary. Mr. Kahl goes on:

"The coffee merchant of yesterday found his obligation fulfilled by delivering coffee of standard grades and growths.



Courtesy "The Grace Log," New York.

GRADING COFFEE BY CUP TESTS.

Price differentials were quite well defined and fluctuated within fractions only. To-day the value of coffee enhances cents per pound if satisfactory to the manufacturer's requirements for special cup merit, without this particular qualification being discernible except through rigid cup tests.

"A generation ago appearance of the green and roast of coffee was the only guidance for selection. Then gradually was added a careful smelling of the green to establish intrinsic soundness. Beyond this the expert rarely extended himself. To-day the manufacturer carefully cup tests every crop of coffee before assigning it to his blends, and he will only buy for future shipment varieties of coffee that by experience he has found to meet his cup test requirements.

"Under 'mild coffees' for trading purposes are grouped principally coffees grown in Colombia, Venezuela, the four Central American republics and Mexico. The increasing importation of mild coffees into the United States is not accidental, but the natural consequence of the changes described.

"The advent of vacuum-packed coffees has been particularly influential in this respect, as a highly advertised vacuum-packed coffee must have a distinctive flavor to assure permanent favor with the public. Larger volume of vacuum-packed coffee, therefore, will mean increasing importations of mild coffees to the United States.

"In pre-war days European countries absorbed most of the high-grade mild coffees, but now European competition is met very successfully. In fact, the American merchant has much the best of his European competitor in this r spect, as Europe has not progressed simultaneously with the United States in the distribution of roasted coffee, and trading there is still being

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done largely on the basis of sightliness instead of intrinsic merit.

"It will be noted, however, that it has become essential for the coffee merchant dealing with United States outlets to highly specialize his outposts in the producing countries, as his success will largely depend on this feature. Steady performance in supplying satisfactory shipments is the only means of gaining the confidence of the consuming trade, the individual receiver being more than ever dependent on the ability and willingness of the shipper to supply coffee according to his requirements.

"The demand of the European markets is almost invariably for sightly coffees of good roasting merit, while the American markets place little value on sightliness, but want intrinsic cup merit. The mild-coffee producing countries render both varieties. Highly technical knowledge being required in successfully segregating the growths of various districts, the task is by no means easily accomplished and requires unremitting watchfulness at all times. The consuming trade in the United States, particularly, are now forced to look toward the shipper in whom they have the confidence to supply their specific grades, and having the organization and willingness to ship according to their requirements."

FIAT BUTTER

THE ATTEMPT MADE in a pending bill to alter the legal definition of "butter" as established in former Federal legislation excites the editorial mirth of *The Chemical Age* (New York), which compares it to the various attempts to legislate value into pieces of paper, now meeting with such a disastrous fate in various parts of Europe. As paper money without real value behind it is commonly known as "fiat money," so the *Age* terms butter of reduced value, approved by Act of Congress, "fiat butter." The new bill fixes the standard of milk-fat in butter as 80 per cent., instead of 82½ per cent. as at present, which the *Age* says would add nominally some 45 million pounds annually to our national output of butter without increasing the total food value. We read:

"The following brief summary of Federal standards defining the composition of butter is eloquent of the pernicious tendency in legislation to penalize the whole people that a few, a group or a class, may be benefited. On August 2, 1886, Congress defined butter as follows:

"'That for the purpose of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.'

"On February 17, 1898, Congress passed a law effective in the District of Columbia establishing a standard of butter of 83 per cent. fat and 12 per cent. water.

"On June 6, 1906, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, the Secretary of Agriculture defined butter as follows, at same time stating that butter could be colored by act of Congress:

"'Butter is the clean, non-rancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains not less than 82.5 per cent. of milk fat.'

"On May 14, 1919, the Secretary of Agriculture reaffirmed and reannounced the butter standard of 1906.

"On Friday afternoon, June 16, 1922, a bill was introduced in Congress, defining butter as follows:

"'That "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 per cent. of milk fat and not more than 16 per cent. of water.'

"A hearing on the bill was announced and held June 17 by the Committee on Agriculture. The bill was reported out of the Committee, June 21, striking out the reference to 16 per cent. water, with the recommendation that it pass.

"If the present butter bill becomes a law, standard butter will contain 2½ per cent. less food value than is now required of it. That will be the equivalent of adding nominally about 45,000,000 pounds of butter to our present annual production of 1,700,000,000 pounds without increasing the actual food value a single pound. The 45,000,000 pounds of water will increase the revenue of the common carriers and of the manufacturers of butter-containers, and will be bought by the American people at the prevailing price of butter.

"To those unversed in the intricacies of public finance we submit this example of 'fiat' butter as an analog of the currency depreciation recommended by well-intentioned but misguided men who are obtuse to the relation that must exist between the production of instruments of credit and the creation of wealth, if the people are to prosper."

USELESS PATENTS

TWO ARGUMENTS FOR MONOPOLY PATENTS are stated editorially by *The American Machinist* (New York)—to prevent a competitor using a device which may be vital to your business, or to enable you to manufacture and market it at a profit. The reason for the first, the writer says, is apparent, but the only justification for the latter is the existence of a sufficient market to make it profitable. And in too many cases, he asserts, this is not carefully considered. He continues:

"There are many instances where a mechanic devises a new tool or machine which aids greatly in getting out production. Considering only the returns which a few inventors have secured, they spend their good money for a patent without stopping to canvass the probable sales and the cost of getting it into the hands of the user.

"There are two serious objections to these ill-advised patents. They waste the money of the inventor and they prevent the use of tools which would be of considerable benefit to the country at large, could they be used in even the comparatively few shops for which they are fitted.

"Any one who contemplates spending money on a patent with a view to profiting thereby, should first carefully consider the possible market and then the percentage of this which can probbly be secured. He should count carefully the cost of selling which is very frequently much more than the actual cost of manufacture. This will in most cases be sufficient to deter him from spending the money for a patent, especially if he has secured the advice of a good salesman as to the cost of marketing.

"Eliminating even 10 per cent. of the patents which can not possibly pay a suitable return would save the inventors thousands of dollars and greatly relieve the congestion of the patent office."

WHEN WATER INTOXICATES—Water in excess is an intoxicant, we are assured by Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). With the aid of an extract from one of the ductless glands and also without such assistance in controlling thirst, Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree of the Mayo Clinic has proved that excessive water-drinking by either man or animals intoxicates. We read:

"'Water intoxication,' he says, 'is hard to produce, as nature has provided against the accumulation of water in the body in poisonous amounts. Through thirst the intake of water is regulated to the body's needs. Unless the intake is greatly in excess, the output through the kidneys and the skin takes care of the surplus. In order to control the thirst, an extract from the small ductless gland at the base of the brain was used. Under the influence of this drug, the patient kept drinking water until he developed marked headache, nausea, a staggering gait, unsteadiness of muscle and inability to stand or walk, which lasted for a few hours. This same process was tried with dogs with even more striking results. Cats, rabbits and guinea pigs were also sent on a dangerous water jag by the excessive taking of ordinary drinking-water or distilled water irrespective of the temperature of the fluid and without the aid of the glandular extract. Altho the quantities of water are excessive, about an ounce per pound of body weight every hour, the amount absorbed is definitely limited. Blood pressure is somewhat increased. The convulsions of water poisoning are cerebral in origin and of extreme violence at times, usually lasting from one to ten or fifteen minutes. A strong salt solution administered intravenously after the early evidence of toxicity prevents, as a rule, the onset of convulsions and coma. All the symptoms of uremia can be experimentally induced by excessive water."

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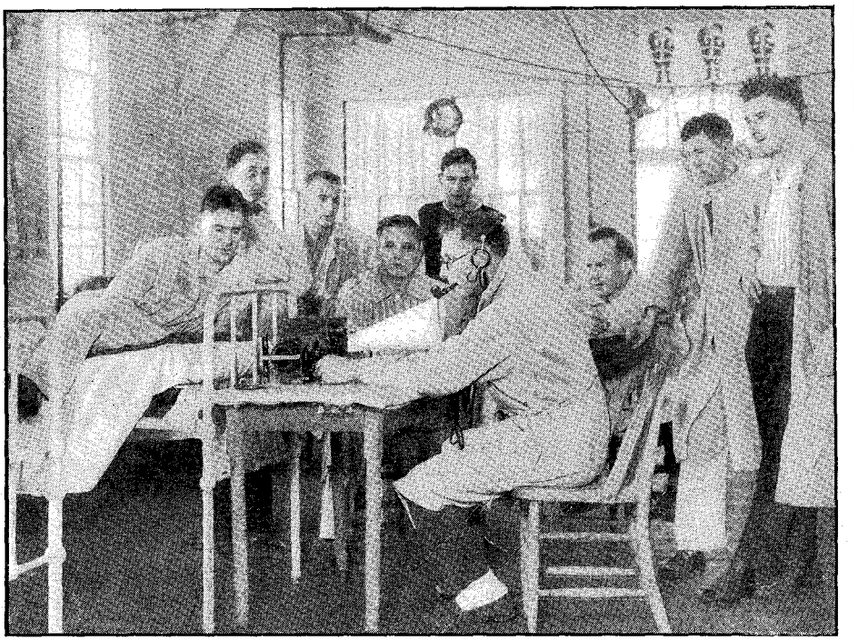
RADIO ▾ DEPARTMENT

RADIO IN THE HOSPITALS

"HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ILL in a hospital?" asks Ward Seeley, in *The Wireless Age* (New York). He goes on to explain that he means just ill enough to be kept in your bed, not ill enough to be oblivious to your surroundings; and he recalls to your mind how bored and disgruntled you were, how slowly the hours passed, how you slept as much as you could, just to pass the time away, and how you wished you could do nothing but sleep and forget your troubles.

After suggesting that you may have had the same experience when ill at home, and adverting to the conditions of those unfortunates who are permanently bedridden, Mr. Seeley presents a cheering picture of the new conditions, due to radio, that brings solace to hospital patients. He quotes Dr. W. S. Jacobs, Medical Superintendent of the Cumberland Hospital, Brooklyn, as saying that "radio deserves to be ranked with the best mental therapeutic agencies. In fact, for hundreds of cases the radiotelephone can be prescribed as the one best treatment." And he tells of the efforts that are being made to utilize this new therapeutic agency in various hospitals. Noting that head-phones can be used to make records available for patients radio would benefit, without interfering with other patients in the ward, he continues:



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DISABLED VETERANS IN A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEING ENTERTAINED BY WIRELESS.

"This feature is to be used in the new Cumberland Hospital, where a loud speaker is to be put in every ward, and beside it a control switch and a jack. In wards where every case can benefit, the loud speaker will be used, while in others in which there are cases of various degrees of seriousness, the ear-phones will be used. This system has been in use in the old building for several months, with sometimes startlingly beneficial results. At the time Dr. Jacobs was interviewed the radio apparatus was dismantled for moving into the new building, where a large room has been provided as a control station for the entire radio receiving equipment.

"Funds for this installation are being collected privately by Dr. Jacobs, as New York City as yet has not appropriated money for the purpose. The Department of Public Welfare is enthusiastic, from Commissioner Bird Coler down to the newest interne, and it is probable that in time city funds will be provided. In the meantime, patients in the city hospitals and, in fact, in most of the others as well, must rely upon private charity for the radio equipment they need so much.

"Several of the hospitals in New York City already have interested philanthropists in radio, and are installing instruments. The Bronx Hospital is one of them. Maurice Dubin, superintendent, said: 'The hospital is negotiating for the installation of a radiophone on the Roof Garden, for concerts to be given to the convalescent patients. We are also planning to have a receiving station in the wards for those who are bedridden. In connection with this work we intend to utilize the telephone receivers in order not to disturb patients who may desire to rest.

"'I personally feel that radio can be of great service in hastening convalescence.'

"The Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital probably is the best situated of all the New York hospitals, in its radio possibilities, as it already has an annunciator system with loud speakers in all wards and corridors, for calling the doctors. Reuben O'Brien, superintendent, now has a regenerative set with two stages of audio frequency amplification, and the sum of $100 has been provided for the purchase of a loud speaker. This is to be placed in front of the main transmitter of the annunciator system, which thus will spread radio concerts, news and sermons throughout the building. Inasmuch as the patients are well classified in the wards according to the seriousness of their cases, it is entirely possible to provide radio entertainment only to those whom it will benefit. Comparatively little interruption is expected, due to the necessity of using the annunciators for calling purposes.

"Another hospital that will use radio to the full is the Beth Israel, in the center of the crowded East Side. This is being provided with a new building that will have 500 beds, and the plans call for the installation of a radio receiving set with loud speakers in the auditorium, solarium, children's wards and in the open wards. Each private room is to be provided with a headset.

"This radio service will be part of the hospital treatment, and will be given without extra charge.

"L. J. Frank, superintendent, states: 'The effect on the patient is bound to be good, and will in my opinion facilitate his recovery. It will be of special value to those patients who will be in separate rooms, as it will obviate lonesomeness when there are no visitors. It will also be of help to cases of chronicity, where the patients are required to remain in the hospital for a long time.'

"The New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital likewise intends to utilize radio. S. H. Wadhams, executive officer told me: 'Steps have been taken to install a radio service for the use of the patients in our wards. How extensive this installation will be will depend upon the generosity of the benefactor who has volunteered to pay for the installation. You may depend upon the Hospital's interest in the possibilities of the radiophone as an assistance in solving a feature of the nursing problem that confronts it.'

"Dr. A. J. Barker Savage, superintendent of the Broad Street Hospital, told me that a complete radio installation is to be

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made in the new building for which the hospital recently secured funds. 'We want to do anything that will add to the patients' happiness,' said Dr. Savage, 'and radio will do it as nothing else can. I am very much in favor of it.' The hospital is located in the financial center of New York City, and its list of directors is an imposing one, including some internationally known names of prominent financiers. The expense of the radio equipment will be borne by the directors, who pledged their support after listening to a vigorous plea by Dr. Savage.

"Many of the Government hospitals in which are wounded and disabled veterans consider radio to be vital in improving the mental condition of their patients. The Fox Hills Hospital was one of the first to utilize radio, securing a Signal Corps set, and other hospitals in all parts of the country followed suit. The local posts of the American Legion in many cases raised the funds for the radio equipment. In El Paso, Tex., the Veterans of Foreign Wars only recently provided the William Beaumont Hospital there with receiving equipment.

"Probably there is but one handicap to radio from the doctor's point of view. That is the fact that the best and most interesting concerts are broadcast after eight o'clock at night. Several doctors told me that this was just the hour when they expected their patients to be settling for a long sleep.

"'Give us more concerts in the afternoon,' they pleaded, in substance. 'The phonograph records are fine, and they come over well, but the major interest is in the personal performances that take place in the evening. In many cases the effect on the patient is well worth an extra hour or so of sleep, but if that effect could be had in the afternoon instead of the evening it would be even greater.'"

PITTSBURGH'S BROADCASTING PIONEERS

AN ARTICLE in the *Radio Review* of the New York *Evening Mail* credits Mr. Harry Phillips Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, with being "the father of the present-day development of wireless, of the concerts on regular schedules, advance programs, the broadcasting of information of a thousand varieties, the marshalling of world-famed singers and artists behind the radio transmitters of great stations, and the consequent entertainment of millions of persons throughout the nation."

A BROADCASTING PIONEER.

Harry Phillips Davis, who saw in 1920 that the true field of wireless "would be broadcast communication and the entertainment of hundreds, indeed millions, of persons all over the country."

Mr. Davis has been associated with the engineering department of the Westinghouse Company since 1891, becoming manager of the department in 1908. Here is the account of the way in which he became interested in the broadcasting problem; and of the decisive action that led to the establishment of KDKA, at Pittsburgh, as the pioneer of present-day broadcasting stations:

"In September, 1920, radio was mainly the subject of scientific research and experiment. The devices and instruments necessary for transmitting and receiving wireless messages were not obtainable in the general market. There was practically no popular demand for them, and they were hard to obtain. Prior to the war interest in radio had been growing slowly, but the exigencies of the great struggle stifled it. But in September, 1920, Mr. Davis saw in a newspaper advertisement that Frank Conrad 'would send out phonograph records this evening' for amateurs. Mr. Davis envisioned then the future of radio.

"Mr. Davis pondered over the matter for several days. He saw that the true field of wireless for a long time to come would not be private communication, but broadcast communication, and the entertainment of hundreds, indeed, millions of persons all over the country. He saw that a station sending out entertainments, concerts, records of current events on regular schedules, was the key to the future. He believed that once such entertainment was broadcast, persons would demand 'ears' with which to hear it. He sent for Frank Conrad, who had been in charge of wireless experiments for the Government in Pittsburgh during the war. He succeeded in closing the Conrad station, and in November, 1920, put into operation, under direction of Mr. Conrad, the KDKA station at East Pittsburgh, as a broadcaster of programs of popular entertainment."

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RADIO AMATEUR

IN AN ARTICLE IN *Q S T* (Hartford), Mr. John H. Miller asserts that almost any amateur will find more interest in his work if he is able to measure the electrical quantity that he is using, and that the results will justify the use of instruments wherever possible. He especially cautions the novice to use care in handling the measuring instruments. They will stand a remarkable amount of rough handling, he declares, considering the delicacy of their construction, but if the best results are desired, the instruments should be treated with the same care and consideration that is given a fine clock or any other delicate piece of machinery.

Here are some practical points which, even if somewhat technical, should be of interest to every amateur who likes to have reasonably full knowledge of the apparatus he is using:

"It was recognized very early that when we wanted to measure current at a high frequency, ordinary electro magnetic instruments were practically valueless, since impedance became a determining factor in the readings and varied along with the frequency. Pure resistance necessarily had to be used if frequency variations were to be eliminated and about the only thing that a current in a pure resistance does is to heat it up. Heat then became a medium through which we could measure current of any frequency. Going further, we know that heat causes most metals to expand and this mechanical expansion we can cause to move an indicator over a scale graduated in amperes. Many ingenious methods have been used to magnify the slight expansion of the hot metal strip, but they are all essentially lever systems which increase the amount of motion until it is indicated on the scale of the instrument as amperes. This type of instrument has been highly developed by the Germans, and before the war practically all of the expansion type of hot wire meters were imported.

"A hot wire meter, while very valuable when nothing else was available, has a number of faults which we must recognize if we are to take such an instrument at its face value. It is frequently sluggish, and the pointer quite often refuses to return to zero, due to the permanent set of the expansion element. As the expansion element takes a permanent set and we return the pointer to zero by means of its adjustment, the ratios of the lever system are sometimes changed and we get a false reading when we again use it. The actual expansion of the metal strip is very small, usually only a few thousandths of an inch. In multiplying this expansion so that the pointer moves over several inches of scale we introduce a great many factors which are usually somewhat variable. The net result of these facts is that the expansion type of hot wire meter is liable to have glaring inaccuracies and to be unreliable.

"Another way in which we can utilize the heat developed in a resistance wire to indicate amperes on a scale, is to attach a thermo-couple, formed of two dissimilar metals, to the heating wire and measure the thermo-electric voltage generated on a standard D'Arsonval type of meter. The instrument which measures the direct current thermo-electric voltage may then be calibrated to read amperes flowing through the heater wire itself. This type of instrument is now being manufactured by the majority of reputable American instrument manufacturers

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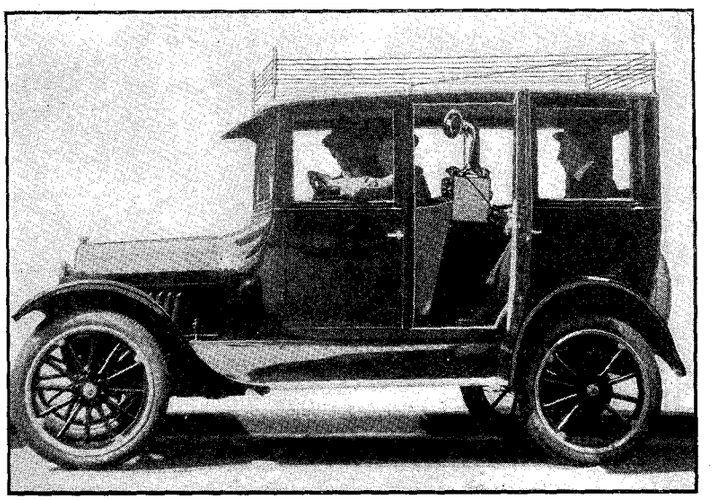
and is the type of instrument which should be used on the transmitting panel of a radio set. Many tests have shown it to be consistent in its readings, to have practically negligible zero shift and to be quite accurate under widely varying conditions of service. The only factors that must be watched in an instrument of this sort are the design of the thermo-couple itself, the connecting leads and the position of the terminals.

"The permanent magnet type of direct current instrument which is used to read the slight thermo-electric voltage developed is a type of instrument which has been in use for years and has practically no inherent errors. The circuit going into the instrument through the resistance and out again should be in as straight a line as possible, so that these instruments are made in the majority of cases for side connection.

"Leaving the high frequency meter we find that all large sets, of course, have their power instruments which are of ordinary commercial types. With spark and arc transmitters these measurements are not so vital as they are on the vacuum-tube type. Every vacuum tube transmitter should have a meter arranged to measure the filament supply of every bulb as well as the direct current voltage applied to the plate. In addition to these, a low reading ammeter, reading the current in the plate circuit, will be found to be valuable in controlling the output of the tube.

"Turning to the receiving sets, direct current ammeters of small size are quite valuable in controlling the action of vacuum tube receivers and a meter should always be used to measure the filament supply and operate it at its optimum value. If the filament current is too high the life of the bulb will be considerably reduced, and if it is too low the efficiency will at once go down. The correct value of the filament supply is usually specified by the manufacturer of the tube and its value should be adhered to. Where bulbs intended to work on a fixt value of plate voltage are used it is well to be able to measure this value of plate voltage so that the conditions as specified by the maker may be reproduced. If you prefer bulbs of the gaseous type, with variable filament current and plate voltage values, instruments will usually enable you to duplicate previous settings quickly and without the time that would be lost experimenting to obtain the proper values.

"It should be noted when voltmeters are used to measure plate voltage that high resistance is desirable, since some voltmeters are of such low resistance that they will use considerably more current than will a battery of tubes."



WITH A CAR EQUIPPED IN THIS FASHION—

"It is possible for a family to drive anywhere within one hundred miles or so of a broadcasting station and picnic while the radio in their car amuses or instructs them with music or sermons."

"BROADCASTING" CORRECT ENGLISH, AND NOT NEW—A London literary weekly refers to "broadcasting" as a new word added to the language by wireless telephony. *The Wireless Age* (New York) takes the periodical to task, declaring that the good old English verb "to broadcast" has found apt employment for many years, and adding this explication:

"There is a popular hymn which thousands of Lancashire people sing at Whitsuntide, whose first verse begins, 'Sow in the morn' thy seed,' and ends with 'Broadcast it o'er the land.' Reference to the Thesaurus confirms the fact that 'broadcast' was already in the language, and suggests that in its place we might easily have been afflicted with one of its synonyms. 'Wide-spreading' would have been as good, but neither 'divaricating,' 'diffusing,' 'dispersing,' nor 'disseminating' would have hit the mark so truly."

THE RADIO CAR

MANY AMATEURS HAVE ADJUSTED the radio apparatus to their motor cars, and now it would appear that the manufacturers of cars are falling into line. *Radio News* (New York) tells of the successful experiment of the Chevrolet Motor Company, proving that radio equipment operates satisfactorily in an automobile without the use of a "ground." After stressing the opinion that portable radio of this type affords an almost limitless field of usefulness, the article continues:

"With a car equipped in this fashion it is possible for a family to drive anywhere within 100 miles or so of a broadcasting station and picnic while the radio in their car amuses or instructs them with music, sermons, or wireless telegraphy. Education and entertainment can be transported to wherever people congregate. With a few cars equipped as this one, a minister could talk to a dozen congregations at once. If the United States Department of Agriculture had similar radio equipment in the hands of its county agents, department experts could talk to thousands of farmers at once and thus bring the tremendous added benefits to our agriculture that would be made possible through a greater broadcasting of its work.

"If the political candidate had a broadcasting station available he could send a radio-equipped car to every voting area in his State, and talk to all of his constituents at the same time, thus saving his vocal cords and making it possible for his hearers to stop listening when they become tired.

"The installation of this equipment in the Chevrolet car is so simple that it is possible to adapt it to many uses, and, therefore, we may expect to see many cars similarly equipped in the future. It is also only a matter of a few moments to remove the radio equipment from the car when it is not desired for use there. It can then be used in the home or the office, or any other place desired.

"Just as anywhere on the high seas ships can keep constantly in touch with ports and other ships through the use of the radio, now the automobile—the land ship—can immensely facilitate distribution of information to the great benefit of mankind.

"One ingenious amateur, by utilizing the power of the generator on his car, not only receives messages, but also transmits them.

"Such equipment makes possible the use of motor cars as scouts or reporters of crop, weather or news messages from any part of the country.

"The news reporter need no longer be obliged to beat his rivals to the wire. With a car equipped to talk instantly and directly with the radio office of his paper, he is free of all restrictions or competition."

RADIO INVADES "THE VILLAGE"—Greenwich Village, "New York's much-advertised artist quarter, where even to-day candles are esteemed above electric light even by those who can afford the best, has become enthusiastic over the radiotelephone," according to *The Wireless Age* (New York). This, we are told, "is a great tribute, as it is about the only modern development that many of the Greenwich Villagers ever have been enthusiastic over, outside of matters of art. 'Tis said that hundreds of Villagers now prefer to listen to the broadcast programs instead of to the 'parlor Bolsheviks' who abound there."

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LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

TO FIGHT LITERARY CENSORSHIP

PARTS OF THE BIBLE and some of Thomas Hardy would never have "got by" the censorship in the form now proposed for books before publication. Such an opinion is credited by the New York *Herald* to one of our foremost publishers, Mr. G. P. Putnam, and it marks the situation which has brought forth the counter proposal of a "Joint Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Art and Literature." This body, if organized, will be composed of nine societies of writers, painters, scenario composers, actors, musicians and printers, and will endeavor to defeat any new proposals for censorship as well as to abolish those already existing. The head of this new organization is Mr. George Creel, who speaks of its purpose as a campaign against "snoopers" and a propaganda against forcing works of art to run a "gantlet of beadles." As the fighters so far are lined up these are the ones stript for battle, as the New York *Times* gives them:

"Actors' Equity Association, American Dramatists, American Federation of Musicians, Authors' League of America, Inc., Cinema Camera Club, Guild of Free Lance Artists, Motion-Picture Directors' Association, Printing Trades Unions and Screen Writers' Guild. Other organizations that may be interested in the movement which brought this organization into being will be invited to cooperate with it as the occasion may arise."

Mr. Creel begins with no uncertain note in setting forth the purpose of the committee as one "to unite and direct every possible force in the fight against censorship, no matter what form or manifestation." Going on:

"'The spirit of narrow-minded intolerance, proceeding from the motion picture, has commenced to threaten the drama and literature, and unless resisted, it is only a question of time when every product of the creative instinct will be called upon to run a gantlet of beadles.

"It is in no sense our contention that art in its various forms is above all law and exempt from the operation of social restraints and disciplines. We do not seek special privileges or claim sacrosanctity. In thus submitting to law, however, we claim the protection of law.

"We say to society: 'It is our right to speak or to write as we please, without having the propriety of our writing or speaking passed upon in advance by an individual or any body, no matter how created or how formed. But, having spoken or written, we do not ask immunity. We are willing to answer for our convictions, only asking that the responsibility shall be duly subpenaed, the offense set forth in the indictment and the trial held in accordance with Constitutional procedure.'

"It is this orderly process that censorship defies, being a denial of the rights of the individual at every point. It is, in its essence, prejudgment. It assumes guilt rather than innocence. It substitutes the prejudices or opinions of a person, or persons, for the law of the land.

"This law, we contend, is ample for the protection of the public against the indecent and the obscene. In Federal and State statutes and municipal ordinances the penalties for these offenses are set down plainly. All that censorship does—all it can ever do—is to multiply confusion, irritation and expense, adding to the vast standing army of snoopers that bids fair to outnumber our civil population and bringing all law into contempt.

"Putting aside every legal aspect of the matter, there are still other phases of censorship that make it as absurd as it is odious. When it comes to the thing called morals, for instance, there are no fixt standards and exact definitions, for the change in these standards and definitions is as inevitable as continuous.

"Not only does every age have its own interpretations of vice and virtue, but every race, every creed, and, it might almost be said, every community. Our grandmothers shrank from the mention of legs, and exhausted effort in guarding the ankle from view; Ibsen's plays were barred from the London stage for fifteen years; 'Adam Bede' was shunned for a long while because the plot turned on a seduction; the first tights nearly brought about the suppression of the theater, and the introduction of the waltz was fought as an indecency that would wreck the home.

"Censors, however, not only establish fixt standards and definitions, but also determine effects. Working with a cocksure certitude that appals, they assume knowledge of the mental and emotional states of a whole people, and make hair-trigger decisions as to what will excite to lust or lawlessness or loose living.

"Innocence is to rest entirely on ignorance. The evils of life must be ignored, also the fundamental facts of life. This stands proved by the action of the Pennsylvania motion-picture censors in barring that section of film showing a prospective mother making baby clothes. Even the stork is taboo. Such an attitude if honest can not stop short of supervising everything that is written, spoken, painted, photographed or carved.

"The whole business of censorship is worse than extra-legal, stupid and futile. It is, as a matter of fact, more conducive to nasty thinking than any of the nastinesses it assumes to curb. We are opposed to the entire process, and intend to fight it in every city and every State."

Since Mr. Sumner's side was given so fully in our last issue, it seems only fair to emphasize the opposition. Mr. Sumner has spoken freely in the press since the publication of his two pronouncements we quoted last week, and in one of them he singled out the work of "some of our younger writers":

"At the moment, some of our younger writers, literary infants, are now in competition to determine which can compress between the covers of a book of fiction or of an alleged scientific work the maximum amount of pornography, filth and socially destructive instruction. Lacking the ability to be original, they seek to be shocking and succeed only in being loathsome. One writes a book and others of his clique laud it to the skies. He in turn hails and advertises the other to the skies as a genius, something new and appalling in the literary firmament. It would be a huge joke were not the social consequences so disastrous."

In reply to this Mr. Broun in the New York *World* pleads:

"We beg Mr. Sumner to pause for a moment and think in terms of the specific. Just what disaster has come to society from any one of the books which he has in mind. Indeed, we doubt whether Mr. Sumner can name any book written in our generation which has altered the pulse of existence by so much as a single beat."

Again Mr. Sumner objected to certain books on the ground that they were "not written in the tone of the current standard of moral judgment," and the same columnist retorts:

"Of course, we would like to know whose moral judgment, but granting that there is a perfectly definite system of conduct established as the American standard, we are surprized to find Mr. Sumner willing to accept it as something so fine that it must be defended against amendment.

"In arguing against the publication of certain classics, Mr. Sumner has said that they might have been all right for their day, but that in the intervening centuries there had come changes in taste and morals. Isn't it possible that these changes came because certain authors were allowed to write in a tone which clashed with 'the current standard of moral judgment'? Man is rather a poor thing and he should be allowed sufficient tether to experiment with standards and moral judgments. Indeed, we can conceive of an age, in the dim future of course, when Mr.

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Sumner himself would seem no moralist at all, but merely an evil-minded meddler. . . .

"Mr. Sumner's recent utterances make him seem a more dangerous figure to American literature than ever before. When he stuck merely to morals it was bad enough, because morals are elusive and contentious things. Now he has embarked upon the still more murky waters of what is good taste and what isn't. Mr. Sumner as a censor of literature has always been deplorable, but as a critic he becomes catastrophic."

The balances of approval and disapproval are held rather evenly between the contending parties by Mr. Percy Hammond of the New York *Tribune*, who says:

"A wide reading of the printed remarks of which Mr. Sumner, the censor, and his office are the topics, discovers no kindly word for that assiduous evangel in his endeavors to police the publications of the day.

"Surely some one must like the man and approve of his demonstrations. So distant an absence from friendship is unbelievable. Mr. Sumner's angry adversaries stuff his throat with unsavory appellations, and, like the hot *Norfolk* in the play, do defy him and spit at him and call him a slanderous miscreant and a villain.

"There is almost as much printed indignation against Mr. Sumner's pious rapine of Thomas Seltzer's chaste library as there is against the voracious coal miners and maintenance men. Many of our deepest critical thinkers abandon their important adventures among masterpieces not, as you might think, to take charge of the tariff, the reparations, bootlegging or the bonus, but to heap ignominies upon poor Sumner for arresting as loose and wanton some volumes that are said to be merely male and female. . . .

"As a bookworm of the wholesome type I shouldn't be surprized if Mr. Sumner did not deserve a more sympathetic consideration. He is, I am told, an agreeable fellow, distinguished by a charm that is ingratiating tho pious. His demeanor at the criminal assizes the other day, when he arraigned the offending literature as unclean, is whispered to have been praiseworthy. He had neither halo nor hair shirt, and he brandished no weapons of inquisition. He did not tiptoe smugly, nor wear the silky side-whiskerage traditionally emblematic of good men. Those critics who were present, indignantly, found Mr. Sumner quite possible as a person, tho no good as a book-lover."

Samuel Merwin, in the New York *Globe*, makes this statement:

"While there should be some means by which the publication of unquestionably salacious books could be prevented, I do not believe Mr. Sumner, as a professional vice hunter, has any place on a jury. I am informed that the society he represents operates under a special law which would, in effect, make it the custodian and genius of English literature. Lacking perspective it would turn our novels into artistic Rollo books."

THE NAPOLEON OF THE BRITISH PRESS,

Notebook in pocket, as he was photographed on shipboard when he last visited America.

NORTHCLIFFE AS A REPORTER

THE GERMANS DIDN'T LIKE Lord Northcliffe. From 1900 he had preached the necessity of war preparations. And during the war his office of Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries earned for him one of those little souvenirs of hate, derisive medals, that the German people produced in such numbers and carried about, so it is supposed, "to keep their anger still in motion." But the war over, Lord Northcliffe felt a desire to see Germany face to face, tho even his German friends and well-wishers deplored the wish and begged him to consider his personal safety. Probably his last work as a journalist was the account of his journey incognito through the once enemy country, which he contributed last June to the columns of the London *Times*. The announcement of the London newspaper man's intention brought forth this response in the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"Lord Northcliffe announced recently at a lunch given to him by Australians and New Zealanders that he was shortly going to Germany to study the labor conditions there. We hope that all official employers, and workmen approached by Northcliffe will not lose sight of the fact that he is the proprietor of *The Daily Mail* and *The Times*, those newspapers which even to-day vie with one another in publishing lies about Germany and malicious attacks against her. The man is not coming to Germany to establish the truth and afterwards to proclaim it in England, but to forge and collect new weapons against us. In him, we are not dealing with an honorable and sincere enemy. If he came to us we would shut the door in his face."

The man to whom this cool welcome was promised merely remarks that he is "aware that a German newspaper's bark is often ferocious, and that the German himself, when properly tackled, is quite different in tone." We get some interesting views of the Briton's sang-froid under what might promise provocation to reprisal in tone. Especially as he witnesses the work of the German in Belgium and France:

"Eventually I came to Brussels, visiting the field and Chapel of Waterloo, which, as far as I could see, the Germans had left untouched—memorials and all. Among the good qualities of the Germans is respect for distinguished soldiers, even tho they be enemies. That was often shown during the war by the wreaths which German aviators dropt at the funerals of their British victims. Many people think that these are crocodile's tears; I am well versed in German psychology, and I do not believe that it is an imitation respect.

"There is an inclination in the mind of the public to exaggerate

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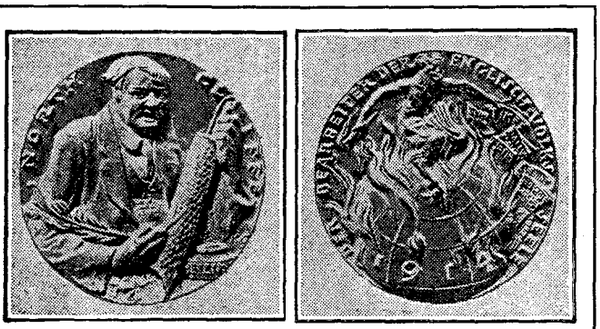
the amount of damage done to Belgium by the Germans. Any student of the war knows that the Germans did comparatively little damage in Belgium as compared with the devastations in France.

"The German Army lived in Belgium for years, spent money there, and I say without hesitation that Belgium is now the most prosperous country I have seen since I left New Zealand. The people work unceasingly and deserve their prosperity. . . .

"Always an admirer of the French, I have never so greatly esteemed them as during my visit to their appalling ruins. From dawn to dark these undaunted folk are building, of brick, of concrete, of corrugated iron, and wood, something approaching homes. In the villages and farms they have almost invariably gone to the exact site of the former home.

"In many cases it has been difficult to find, owing to the fact that the Germans razed to the ground, in search of bricks and other material for military purposes, everything larger than a pigeon-house. To watch the old couples busy in their gardens, while the young folk were singing gaily and building—by no means badly, tho few of them have any knowledge of the subject—was an inspiring sight.



From the London "Times."

THE GERMAN COMPLIMENT TO NORTHCLIFFE.

A medal circulated in Germany during the war. On the reverse of the Englishman's portrait he is represented as Satan casting his newspapers abroad and setting fire wherever they strike. Northcliffe, who was Director of Propaganda, is here derisively called "Der Bearbeiter der Englisch Volks Seele."

"My days in the devastated regions were spent during the tremendous heat wave, which made it difficult for people to work, but they never ceased. In many places water was unobtainable and had to be carried for miles. But I did not meet one grumbling Frenchman or Frenchwoman. I did not meet one who exprest hostility to Germany. All were looking forward to their new house.

"I had never fully realized before that the Germans singled out the Library at Louvain from among most of the others in the town, and, I should imagine, burnt it by means of those little black celluloid wafers which they carried in great bags on their backs *en route* for the burning of Paris. Otherwise Louvain was apparently never much damaged by the Germans.

"The librarian was away. A very nice professor of the University, who spoke English well, showed me everything worth seeing. The Library is making slow progress. I am sorry to say that the factories in Belgium are being much more rapidly rebuilt. On the other hand, the work is being most beautifully done, and the new Library of Louvain will be one of the most perfect edifices in the world.

"At Louvain I said good-by to the first list of my German acquaintances. Tho I had known all of them for years, I did not trust them, and I was right.

"I said to Professor X, 'I am going for a little tour in Holland now and shall be in Düsseldorf at the *end* of June.'

"I found that he conveyed that information to a certain acquaintance in Düsseldorf. Meanwhile, my solitary companion and I pushed on to Holland to meet more German acquaintances."

Some observations on the German character show the persistence of their peculiar psychological bent:

"The Rhinelanders are a polite people, and many gave me a salute and a passing remark on the day. My companion thought that some stared at me rather hard.

"I replied, 'My dear fellow, Germans always do stare. I venture to say I can get through Germany unrecognized'—which was almost true. The German acquaintances I had met who had given me advice about Germany were surprized that I had no *suite* or staff. My party consisted of two, my companion and myself. They said, 'Our people will be looking for a man with a big crowd with him. They won't expect to find you traveling so simply in a hired motor-car.'

"I had a talk with one of the master-builders on the way. He spoke English, and was not in the least offensive.

"'We can not build houses fast en ugh,' he told me. I said, 'I congratulate you on your prosperity,' to which he replied, 'The building trade in Germany has never had such vitality as at the present moment. The only drawback is that we can not get sufficient bricks and other material. The manufacturers are all overworked, and we are in the hands of cartels and trusts. But I'm making big money.' He was pleased when I pointed out that the houses were beautifully built. On leaving, after showing me a house which had two bathrooms and a servants' bathroom and as good plumbing as I have ever seen in New York City, he offered me his card—an enormous one. I risked the experiment of returning mine.

"He looked at me sharply, but not at all offensively. 'Northcliffe, Northcliffe,' he said, 'but you are no friend of Germany.'

"I said, 'I warned England and Germany that war was coming. I warned Germany that the Americans were going to come, and they would not believe it. I have often spoken well of Germans, the bravery of the machine-gunners and the wonderful tho detestable feat of flying to London in machines which we now know to have been more dangerous than we thought at the time. I have come to Germany to try to help to get facts.'

"He said, 'Well, after all, the war has been finished a long time.'

"He offered his hand, but because I don't shake hands with Germans we both clicked heels and bowed, and he went back to his task, his fortune-making. He had forgotten me at once; that I felt sure."

SAVING A THEATER FOR SHAKESPEARE

"ABOUT THE PRICE OF A BARONETCY," says the London *Truth*, is what was needed to save "the Old Vic.," London's theater of the people, from passing into history. Repairs and alteration were ordered by the London County Council, and £30,000 was needed for this purpose. When it seemed that perhaps the theater, which in recent years has been most identified with Shakespeare, would close its doors, help came from a member of the profession. Mr. George Dance, well-known as a musical comedy author and manager, gave the entire sum. *Truth* (London) strikes a stinging blow at the current scandal of the sale of honors in speaking in these words of Mr. Dance's generosity:

"The public—especially the public of London—owes a great debt to Mr. George Dance, who is now revealed as the donor of the £30,000 required to save what used to be called 'the Victoria Theaytre.' It has been rather a reproach to us, as a nation, that, even in these days, no one could be found among the old rich or the new to render this service to the British drama. By all accounts £30,000 is only about the current price of a baronetcy; the Royal Commission will perhaps be able to tell us. I suppose Mr. Dance does not want anything in that line; he did his good deed by stealth in the first place, and has apparently been dragged into the limelight against his will; but now that he is there, he ought at least to have the refusal of the next appropriate honor that is going.

"It is very much more fitting that this thing should be done by a theatrical man than by a wealthy patron from the other side of the footlights. The actors, by much labor and a good deal of sacrifice, have made 'the Old Vic.' the new Vic. that it has become in recent years, and there could not be a better man than a successful manager to complete the work with a new house. It is the best guaranty there could be for the prospects of the undertaking."

The gift, according to the editorial in the London *Observer*, "is more than an episode in the history of the London stage, for the saving of that playhouse means the preservation of something peculiarly vital and significant in our present stage of culture." We get here some interesting comment:

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"The English drama of our day is by no means a barren tree, but it is beset by a jungle of adverse growths which persistently, and even increasingly, menace its future. The virtuoso may proclaim 'Art for Art' where the broader humanist prefers 'Art for Life,' but none can ignore the sinister outcome of the unspoken but unflagging creed of 'Art for Money.' In no region has the undermining of public taste by a rigorous commercialism been carried further than in the theater. There have been many forms of protest, but the 'Old Vic.' stands out among them by the breadth of its appeal and by the access it has gained to the genuinely popular mind. It has proved that in gentle as well as simple there is an incorrupt sense of beauty which can be awakened, held, and nurtured, in defiance of the seductions of current inanity. To have lost hold of this principle of artistic life and to have seen the Renaissance of the Waterloo-road extinguished in economic failure would have been a heart-breaking experience for all who understand the real meaning of public welfare. Without saying that no other deliverance would have been forthcoming or that the hopes and efforts of the 'Old Vic.'s' many friends must have been doomed to disappointment, we can none the less heartily affirm that the generosity of Mr. George Dance has given immeasurable relief to all who realized what was at stake and were perplexed by the outlook. It is a benefaction which can not be estimated in terms of money, for its true value will only appear with the future developments of creative and formative work whose continuance it has rendered possible."

A more notable comment is the *Observer's* discernment that "the public-spirited use of wealth is claimed by new arenas." Further:

"Much of the field with which benevolence used to occupy itself is now covered by public organization, and guarded by the social conscience. But in matters pertaining to the spirit rather than the body—in the development of knowledge, of the arts and of all that stands above the mere mechanism of life—there is an increasing call upon the initiative which only wealth, guided by discernment, can undertake. Democracy is in these things but a stumbling giant, dependent on the guidance of those who can reach the vision of wider horizons. Mr. Trevelyan has written, but the other day, of the eighteenth-century aristocracy that none 'has ever better fulfilled the functions for the purpose of which aristocracy specially exists, but in which it too often fails—the intelligent patronage of art, philosophy, and literature, and the living of a many-sided and truly civilized life by means of wealth and leisure well applied.' The tradition of the 'patron' has been indicted, but patronage, for all that, was the root of much that is soundest in the culture which we inherit. In every healthily quickened community the responsibility of such leadership must attend the footsteps of opulence. We see it conspicuously active in America, where the fruits of great commercial careers are poured steadily into the endowment of universities, research organizations, museums, art galleries, and whatsoever makes a nation rich in mind and spirit. It is, doubtless, not the most propitious moment at which to look for a similar flowering of liberality in this country. But the relations of democracy, wealth, and culture are essentially the same, and upon the class which has economically replaced the great families of a century and a half ago there rests the same call to self-justification as such a primacy entails in all ages. The sense of beauty is the most backward among all those capacities upon which the quality of our civilization depends, and the most imperiled by those economic factors which go so far in determining survival. Its future will depend in no slight measure upon the extent to which the impulse represented in the gift of Mr. Dance exists among those possest of the ability to indulge it."

Efforts had been made to raise the needed amount in small subscriptions, but the results attained hardly foretold success. Then two months ago the report was circulated that one man had made a gift of the entire amount, but his name was so long withheld that some doubt began to be felt. Then the London *Observer* printed this:

"The conditions are the simplest, as Mr. Dance wishes only to stipulate, first, that, in accordance with the original appeal, the money shall be devoted to the structural alterations demanded by the London County Council; and, secondly, that plays of Shakespeare, given in their entirety, shall continue to bear at least the same proportion as hitherto to the total number of performances. Upon these excellent terms, which are, of course, assured beforehand of fulfilment, the *Observer*, in the donor's name, will be glad to hand over the £30,000 to the trustees of the 'Old Vic.'"

MENCKEN IN LONDON

SEA SERPENT OR MR. H. L. MENCKEN! The former may desert England's shores this summer, but the latter is hailed as a sufficient substitute. "Indubitable portent," says the *English Review* (London) in announcing to its countrymen the fact of Mr. Mencken's visit to Britain now in process of accomplishment. "The importance to literary and dramatic England can hardly be overestimated," this enthusiastic organ goes on, "for Mr. Mencken represents a phenomenon which is almost unknown in Europe, tho conditions should, on the face of them, make its appearance much more likely—The Man with the Hammer." The *Review's* estimate of Mr. Mencken will be taken with various appraisements according as one estimates his power and influence in modern American letters. If the *Review* were an organ of larger influence itself, the welcome to the American would be much more of a portent. No name is signed to the article in the August number, so we may credit the editor, Mr. Austin Harrison. Mr. Mencken is declared to have "fought for people who had even a spark of genius."

"He, and he alone, has put America on the literary map. Without his intervention, we might still be standing by the conclusions of 'Art in America' which appeared in the *English Review* in 1912, instead of preparing a series of articles to tell Europe of how the Lord has made those dry bones live.

"Practically single-handed, and mostly by means of an organ of a kind which, in Europe, could not possibly play a serious tune, he has made himself universally dreaded by the literary faker, who abounds in America to an extent which is quite unthinkable even in the shoddiest circles of Fleet Street to-day.

"He has made his name dreadful to all literary and dramatic humbugs. His racy, cynical, exhilarating style compels the reader, and his contempt has been only the more deadly because of the good-humored slang in which he couches it. The extent of his triumph may be gaged by the fact that he is writing in *Harper's*, the *Century*, and other former reactionary strongholds. Without declaring that his judgment is always impeccable, we can say that his critical acumen is at least equal to anything that we can show in Europe, and he has exercised his power with a decision and authority which is almost incomprehensible to people accustomed to the compromises of Fleet Street.

"It is hardly too much to hope that his visit to Europe may be the beginning of the end of the flabbiness and half-heartedness of English criticism. He is a living witness to the fact that it is not necessary to acquiesce in the shoddy output of our literary linen-drapers any longer. . . .

"Our national fear of saying something about an author whom we may possibly meet at dinner the following week has destroyed our national standards of literature, and, despite the Puritans and tradesmen of America, she is actually forging ahead of us because of our lack of independent criticism.

"'Consider one fact: the civilization that kissed Maeterlinck on both cheeks, and Tagore perhaps even more intimately. . . .'

"That is typical of his smashing blow; may he lay about him heartily during his visit to Europe!"

Another illustration might have been chosen by the *English Review*, but we find it instead in *The Freeman* (New York) and quote it to show the American critic's estimate of "the people" which he usually designates as "the boobery." In spite of their being "scared half to death," he yet finds them capable of demanding instant disarmament." We quote:

"The Russians have a droll story about a soldier who was so martial in appearance that he trembled with fear whenever he looked at himself in a mirror. We were reminded, somehow, of this amusing yarn when we read the suggestions offered recently by the editors of the *Smart Set*, for the promotion of pacifism. Messrs. Nathan and Mencken say that they do not speak as pacifists but as consultants in mob-psychology; and in this capacity they tell the peacemakers that 'what is needed is a deliberate assembling of all the most frightful pictures that now repose in the medical archives of all the contesting armies,' and a generous distribution of these pictures from end to end of the United States. 'The effect would be electrical,' say our consultants. 'The boobery would be scared half to death. And, once so scared, it would demand instant disarmament.'"

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

DENOUNCING THE WAR'S LEGACY OF HATE

THE HATRED AND PREJUDICE SPAWNED by war have so sapped our moral vitality as apparently to destroy the spirit of good-will which it was so fervently hoped would follow the advent of peace. After the great conflict was over and the soldiers were returning home, says the *Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), which thus confesses its alarm at the situation, the "blasting plagues of a reprobate mind" were released among us, and the aftermath of war is as much to be regretted as the days of carnage themselves. Even good men, we are told, are victims of this spirit of the age, and, instead of peace for which the world had hoped, we have race prejudice, religious intolerance, group arrayed against group, and a spirit of Americanism which is the very antithesis of that which animated the founders of the nation. Hardly had the war ended, we are told, than the evil of race prejudice began to rear its head, driving a cleavage through the social and even the political life of the nation. Anti-semitism demanded a hearing, and, exclaims the *Advocate*,

—From the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"It drove home with a prejudice against the Jew that was frightful, violent, without reason and with a blindness that defied the Spirit of Jesus Christ and suspended the application of all his teaching. It came with a narrowness; it blundered forward with a blindness; it acted with the violence of ignorance and sought to encourage the Spirit that rules in the depths where despair and darkness dwell. Hatred and suspicion of the Jew have been a bugaboo of the twilight after all wars for almost 2,000 years. It came upon us during the last three years as a thief in the night. It sought to work a cleavage from the highest economic realms of the nation to the lowest and most humble unit of the community circle. But when Christians hate the imps of hell rejoice and rise to claim a place in the little world drama of tragedy and comedy upon which all the company of the damned are witnesses.

"*With this hatred of the Jew has come a dislike and distrust of the Negro.* Violence has broken out against him in different parts of the country that has staggered the conscience of the best citizenship. Indeed, mob aggression has nullified the Constitution and desecrated the most sacred principles of our liberties. We have had to hide our faces in shame at the ruthless manner in which the Negro has been dealt with during the past four years. That ugly, diabolic thing, 'race prejudice,' would scourge the Spirit of Jesus Christ, and when aroused would spit in his face if he should presume to protest against its actions. It would again press down upon his brow the crown of thorns. It would again crucify him amidst fire and flame on a wicked cross; for there is no restraint to human wickedness when it is commanded by race prejudice.

"*Then there is that growing hatred of the foreigner.* It cries out, 'America for the white man—for the native sons.' It calls for 100% Americanism; it wants to close the gates of the country against immigration; it is fearful and suspicious; it is patriotic; it is narrow and blundering. If it had its way it would undermine all our national liberties. It would restrict free press, free discussion, free speech, free assembly, free religion, free development. It is having its way in a most unusual manner. Who will rise to call its régime to an end?

"*In the face of these statements, do not forget that hatred and prejudice have also shown their presence and activity against the Roman Catholic Church.* There has been sent forth for public consumption propaganda against this historic communion of such violent character as to stir into action age-long ill-feeling and of such ugliness as to blot out the face of God in the life of any man who makes place for it. The deadly opiate for the Christian conscience is hatred. One should fear it as fire and deadly explosives."

Adding fuel to the fires of hatred and encouraging race animosity is a fraternal organization which "appeals to those fundamental human prejudices that can never be released or encouraged without great loss to the Christian spirit. It announces that it is against the Roman Catholic Church, against the Jews, against the Negro, against the alien, and stands out and out for Simon-pure Americanism." Yet, we are told, the organization is thriving and commanding unwittingly the support of some of the most level-headed citizens. This appeal to prejudice has a deadly aim, and the *Advocate* warns us:

"Watch the man or the organization who appeals to your prejudices. They will bring a poison into your soul that will rob you of your friends and take away your peace of mind. They will in the end becloud the face of Jesus Christ and turn your path into spiritual darkness. No man can afford to sympathize with or encourage in the least any man or group of men who appeal to hatred and prejudice. The ministry must be free and quick to see the peril. Keep themselves aloof, and in the name of Jesus Christ save the members of their flocks from the evil that walketh at noonday.

"*And now abideth hatred and prejudice and violence, these three; but the greatest of these is prejudice.*"

A COMMUNITY COW—Buying a cow and renting it at $1 a week to families in the congregation is how the Church by the Side of the Road in Greensboro, N. C., is attempting to provide fresh milk for those who are unable to keep cows of their own. It is a new venture in church economics, but is apparently working out satisfactorily for both church and congregation. The income from the one cow is to be applied, we are told, to the purchase of more cows. Eventually, and if the plan is continued, the Church by the Side of the Road will have a community herd. This venture, says the New York *Herald*, could be followed profitably by any group of families living in the country, or wherever there is acreage for pasture. The purchase of the initial cow could be made at small individual expense. With every addition to the herd would come a further decrease

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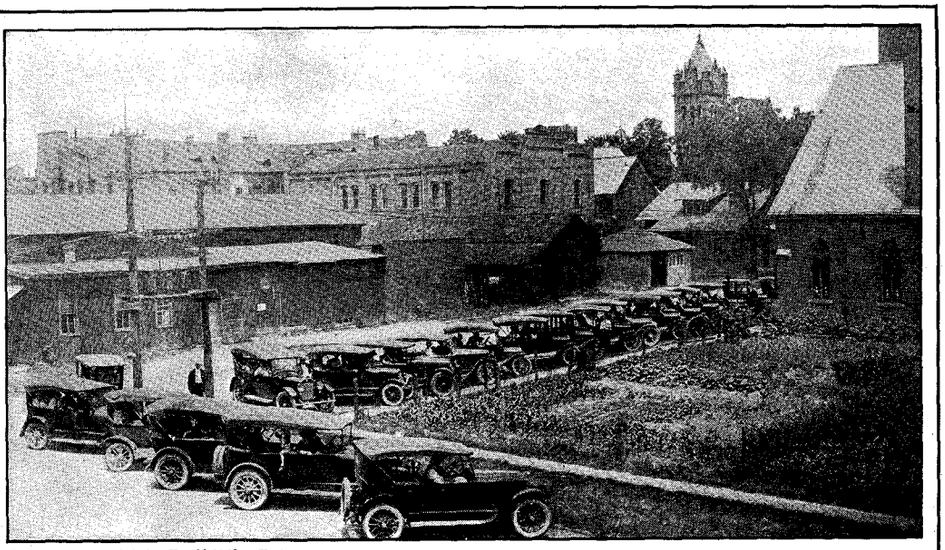
in each family's expenditure for milk. In the opinion of the *Herald*,

"The scheme has all the advantages of the instalment plan without its disagreeable features. It is human nature to chafe under the necessity of continuing payments on an article which is already regarded as a possession, but the circulating cow is merely a rented piece of property from which full value and more is received each week. A cow is possest more frequently as the payment of rent continues, until finally there are cows enough to go around. It would avoid individual difficulties, however, if the cows were kept as a community herd, with such replacements as might be necessary made by the entire group. A pure bred bull added to the herd in due season will set the church cow proprietors up as national benefactors.

"For residents of the city the word farm connotes milk, butter and eggs in plenty. It is nevertheless a fact that there are many families in rural districts who find it difficult to keep their tables supplied with dairy products. Not all the residents of rural districts are farmers, in the first place. There are mill workers in country villages who feel the pinch of living just as much as workers in big industrial cities. The Greensboro plan can be of real help to them."



By courtesy of "Christian Herald," New York.

NO DRY-ROT IN THE CHURCH WHERE AUTOMOBILES RUN.

These cars carry farmers to service every Sunday, and tho they have caused some church buildings to be abandoned the country church at large is said to have gained.

ROOTING THE CHURCH IN THE FARM

CHRISTIANITY AND GOOD FARMING are closely related, but the Church, it is complained, sometimes forgets the relationship, and so takes little interest in the material welfare of the farmer. Yet, after long contact with farmers and farming communities, Irvin J. Mathews, one of Indiana's county agricultural agents, writes in *The Christian Herald* that he is "thoroughly convinced that the Church can do much more for the farmer than it can for any other class of people on the face of the earth." And, contrary to the frequent criticism that the rural church is decaying, Mr. Mathews holds that it is getting stronger, tho it is very apparent that dry rot is spreading among some of the church buildings. For this there is the very adequate reason that automobiles and good roads are serving to combine the farming communities into cooperative effort for the upbuilding of few churches rather than scattering their efforts for many. To discover for himself the relationship between good farming and Christianity, the writer made up a list of 150 of the best farmers in his county, irrespective of their creedal leanings, and he writes:

"After making up this list of 150 names I went down the list and set opposite each name what relation this man had with his local church. It may be said in the beginning that having been in the service of this county for nearly six years, I know these men personally. They belonged to several different sects. Some were elders, some trustees, some Sunday School superintendents, now and then one sang in the choir. But the startling thing to me was that out of these 150 best farmers, there was only one exception to the statement that all were church-goers. So I believe there is a direct relationship between good farming and Christianity. Certainly these men were doing much for their churches. And what was the church doing for them?

"Many large tears have been shed and volumes have been written concerning the decay of the rural church, but my observation is that the rural church is not decaying but getting stronger. Quite true, church houses have been abandoned, but the old grain cradle was abandoned when Cyrus McCormick conceived the idea of a self-reaper and proceeded to show that it would do the work. We might, if we would, grieve because the grain cradles became obsolete and so many men lost the strenuous art of cradling. But I could easily doubt the sanity of any person who would lament the passing of the 'Turkey wing.' A treatise on the decay of the hoe would be about as nourishing as some of the stuff that has been printed on the decay of the rural church. The man who invented the first hoe presented to farmers a wonderful tool, but now that horse-drawn cultivators allow the horses to do what man formerly did, it would not seem wise to brand the passing of the hoe as a calamity.

"Many church buildings have been closed, and what is more, there are a number of others that should have the key turned in the lock. The building itself may be in decay, but the church spirit is still present. The automobile has changed all this without reflecting in any way upon the spirit which dotted churches here and there over the countryside. And with counties and States and even the Federal Government itself actively encouraging the good roads program, it is more and more possible for communities to combine their talents and finances and to secure better ministers, larger audiences and Sunday Schools, and better use of the local talent that is always present waiting for development. And there is inspiration in numbers. In one community I know of, I might lament the fact that three churches are closed if I did not know that a church three miles away has the combined congregations of all three and a great many more besides. It is not services but service that counts.

"I would not deny that some churches are decaying. Dry rot is setting in and largely because those in authority can see no farther than the rim of their spectacles. They do not seem to realize that the church is a part of a community and must therefore interest itself in the material welfare of that community."

An infallible sign as to whether a rural church is in decay or not, says the writer, lies in its attitude toward farming. If the church generally, and the pastor, view farming on the "downward oblique," he holds, they are in decay, for farming is the biggest asset to that community and that church. If they view farming on the "upward oblique," that church, he maintains, will usually be found expanding, serving the community as well as its own best interests. He gives an illustration which came under his observation:

"In a certain community in this county there was a little impoverished church four years ago. The farmers in that community had never learned what crops their soil was actually fitted for. One or two of the leaders believed that this community

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would make an ideal place for growing potatoes and they wanted to have a three-day potato short course.

"They delegated to me the delicate matter of getting the consent of the church board for holding this short course in the church. But before I could make the rounds, the opposition had already got into action and it was a hard pull. Yet the slender majority ruled and the short course was held. This course interested the farmers. They went in for growing potatoes under good practises, and with their third crop, which was harvested last year, the finances of that church have taken a decided upturn. The man who was the hardest to convince that the church should be used for these short course meetings told me last year that the rejuvenation of the community dated from that event.

"Progressive churches and progressive farming go hand in hand. There can be no question on this point. Let the church take an active interest in the material welfare of the farmer, and we need have no fear that the farmer will falter in his support of the church. The church must not decay; the big work still to be done demands that it retain its vigor, push and initiative."

THE CHRISTIAN LAW FOR SETTLING STRIKES

THE PULPIT CAN NOT SETTLE STRIKES, but it knows that they can be settled by the "twofold seal of justice and fraternity," by "right spirit rather than rigid severity." Such is the opinion of the editor of one religious journal who, with others of the priestly brotherhood, notes that the frequently recurring strikes not only cause physical suffering to strikers, employers, and the public at large, but that they also have a direct reaction seriously affecting the morals of the country. The coal-miners' strike is settled, and the end of the railway shopmen's strike is said to be in sight, but industrial difficulties are recurrent, and the religious opinion on the two great strikes which will bring difficulty and suffering long after they are ended is as pertinent now as when they were begun. Strikes, like the poor, remarks one editor, are always with us. In 1921, according to a survey prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board in New York, there were 2,267 strikes and lockouts in the United States—this number being less than in any of the five years preceding. These strikes involved, we are told by *The Christian Herald*, a loss of wages aggregating $132,000,000. This year, notes that journal, the strikes are two and a half times as numerous as in 1921, even excluding those affecting the coal mines and railways, and it was broadly estimated at the time the rail and coal strikes were in progress that 1,250,000 workers were idle and more than 10,000,000 hours of work were being lost every working-day. On the same basis of calculation as that applied to last year's statistics, continues the *Herald*, this would represent a total wage loss for the year approximating $300,000,000, due to the industrial disturbances. It is needless to say, therefore, comments the religious weekly, "that any sane American, pondering these figures, will be disposed to give hearty approval to arbitration or any other plan whereby such gigantic losses could be avoided. And the worst feature of it is that the heaviest part of the loss falls on the shoulders of those who are least able to bear it—the working men and women of America."

Direct opinions on pending disputes are hardly possible, thinks *The Continent* (Presbyterian), remarking that perhaps it is as well that no one has authority to commit the Christian Church to a pronouncement on the merits of the intentions of either side. "The pulpit may not know what justice is in a given instance, lacking fact, nor what is the most fraternal course to pursue, lacking comprehensive acquaintance, but it can say and keep on saying that justice and fraternity are what must be looked for. Somewhere there is a just and fraternal course to pursue; that only leads toward permanent peace." There may be occasions requiring troops and barricades and pickets and all the other ugly paraphernalia of force, we are told:

"But these will all be temporary makeshifts, settling nothing. At best, they can only hold conditions quiet until a good spirit finds a chance to function. Everybody, therefore, who maintains in his thinking and expression the true Christian spirit of brotherhood helps toward the solution of the problems of industry. At the last it will come back to that. The more of such spirit that can be generated and released into the common life of the nation and the world, the farther the world moves on toward ultimate peace and the kingdom of God."

On whichever side our sympathies may lie on the question of unionism, which seems to *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) to be the matter at issue, "we of the general public," says that journal, in an article written while the two big strikes were still on, "must pass on from that to still deeper principles which are, or are becoming, fundamental to modern democracy itself. They are principles which, in their application to the modern industrial and social world, are perceived by comparatively few—and that only dimly." The first, we are told, is that of law observance as that term is currently used in times of labor "difficulties." "Every right-thinking man deplores mobs, and rude disturbances, and brutal inhumanities, and murder," and "the sooner the labor world recognizes the truth of this and suppresses physical violence, the better it will be for its cause." For

"It is the part of wise and profitable strategy always to be calm and even-tempered, and to suffer injustice patiently; but it is a strategy that is far more easily preached by editors and others in soft easy-chairs than it is practised by men and women out in the hot atmosphere of industrial conflict—and especially if their babies are hungry and their furniture sold for rent! Many a rich railway president and mine operator, who have nothing greater at stake than financial dividends, and whose wives and babies never go hungry, can testify that it is mighty hard for even them to keep cool and level-headed in this time of trouble; and behind closed doors they have given way to the same mad temper which leads to brawls and fights out yonder between the strikers and the armed guards! So it is for us, the public, and especially for our Government officials, to look at this whole matter of law observance judicially. Our Government must find some way to maintain peace and at the same time do it in such a manner that it will not in the least measure prejudice the cause of either contestant. And if it is to do this, our courts and governing officials will have to recognize the fact that labor difficulties are inherently different from common civil cases, and can not possibly be justly handled with the same processes and machinery. Christian America must work out something new and different—and do it quickly."

A second principle involved is that of the right of men to work or to cease to work. Noting that the President asked that the strike-breakers in the railway shopmen's strike be discharged in order to permit the old men to return to their former positions—"a principle absolutely opposed to the idea that a man has a right to work when he pleases and quit work when he pleases"—the *Herald* argues that "if the strike-breakers had a right to take the places of the men who quit, then it is wrong to turn them out of those positions now—and the railway presidents are justified in refusing to do so." The *Herald* stresses the "if,"

"For the exigencies of the case have forced the President to recognize, what sooner or later we will all recognize, that there is a deeper law issuing in modern life than the old American principle that every man can do as he please—and that is the law of Christian social action, in which every action, in which every person regulates his own life, not according to his own wish or profit, but in harmony with the common welfare of all. And sooner or later it will be clearly recognized, as a matter of imperative necessity if human society is to continue to exist at all, that men have neither the right to work nor to quit work as they please. Whatever the law and Constitution may say, there are moral equations deeper than human legal enactments—the Christian principles of human brotherhood and Kingdom welfare. This nation must work out among men everywhere such an intense spirit of ambition for the common good, and such a plan and atmosphere for the peaceful and honorable settlement of such difficulties, that the whole sorry mess of strikes and lockouts and strike-breaking and soldierdom will be done away with forever. And to bring about such a Christian spirit is the task of the Church."

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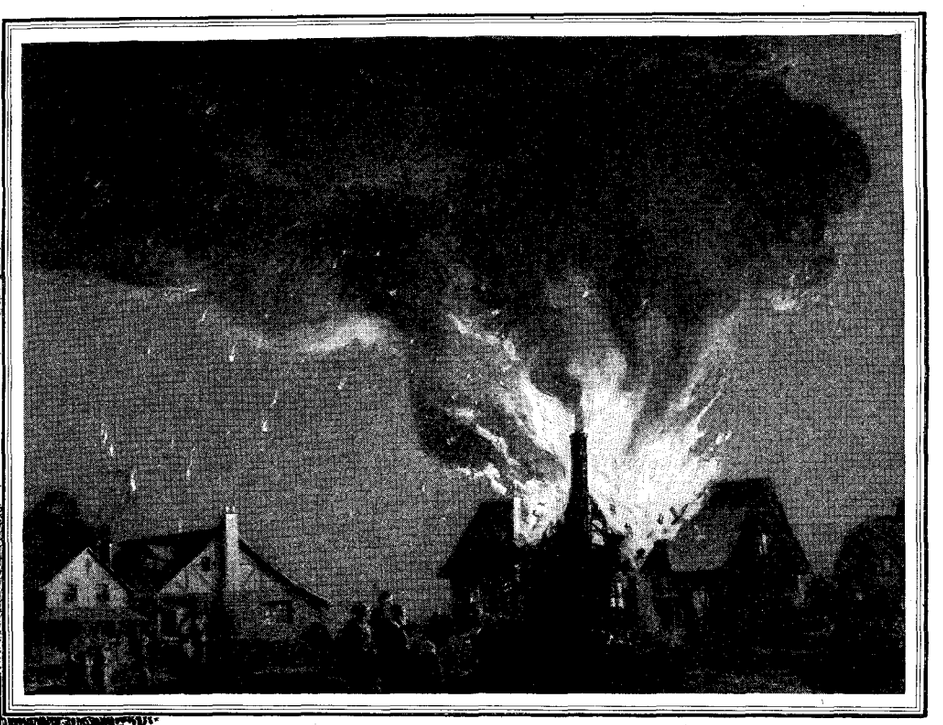

What's a fraction of a cent more for the protection of Asbestos!

This may be the house next door

FLYING embers descending on an inflammable roof, your roof!—that helpless, fearful feeling—flame in the tinder, that's all.

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Johns-Manville Flexstone Asbestos Shingles cost only a fraction of a cent more per shingle than even low priced composition shingles. The total additional cost on a house of average size is seldom more than $25.

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But Asbestos Roofing has many other virtues just as essential, even if not so well known. The same asbestos rock fibres that give it fire-safety also make it permanent. It is literally stone—like the foundations of your house. Hence it is unaffected by the elements. It cannot rot or disintegrate. It should last as long as the building it protects without ever needing painting or renewing.

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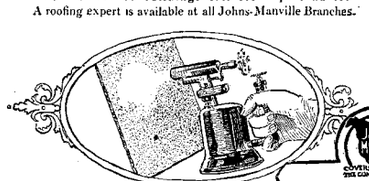
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red, green, gray, or blue-black; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE other day the papers told of the lion born and raised in the Central Park Zoo suddenly striking out at his keeper who has figured as his best friend. If we all pace a prison house for some one's delight, as Mr. Wheelock in *The Literary Review* (New York) imagines, what wonder at the occasional mad blows of protest?

THE LION-HOUSE

By John Hall Wheelock

Always the heavy air,
The dreadful cage, the low
Murmur of voices, where
Some Force goes to and fro
In an immense despair.

As through a haunted brain,
With tireless footfalls
The Obsession moves again,
Trying the floor, the walls,
Forever, but in vain.

In vain, proud Force! A might,
Shrewder than yours, did spin
Around your rage that bright
Prison of steel, wherein
You pace for my delight.

And oh, my heart, what Doom,
What mightier Mind has wrought
The cage, within whose room
Paces your burning thought
For the delight of Whom?

WHETHER or not a strikebreaker has a soul many may be debating at times like these. The *Call Magazine* (New York) renders some aid to reflection:

THE STRIKEBREAKER

By N. Bryllion Fagin

I am the hapless one who knows not life
Nor death. I am a static clod, a blind,
Unlighted, unpregnated mass. The strife
Of centuries has passed me by. I find

No echo of a calling After-voice;
I sense no vision of an All-beyond.
The great winds weep and wail and oft rejoice;
I hear no song of joy, nor great despond.
I am dull dust that moulders on the way;
Sometimes in lighted nights I'm lifted up
And thrown triumphantly—a witless spray
To snuff the light. The swift winds never stop

And laugh in passing at my shapelessness—
A thing of dust that has no consciousness.

HAPPY would be the aspiring artist who could win this tribute. We quote it from the London *Morning Post* for the meditation of the many who might use it as a substitute for a music lesson and pay no fee:

THE SINGER

By H. H.

The color of the rose is in your song,
And all the tints of the unfolding trees,
The ever-changing hues of sunlit seas,
The flame within the corn where poppies throng;
The ripple of the grass, the glow of sun,
And all the wonder of a summer night
When through the skies the stars take silver flight—
Sing on, sing on!

IN the *New Witness* (London) appear these despairing lines of one, who, by the way, has sojourned with us since England emerged from her deepest throes. The mood here seems a continuation of that felt by Siegfried Sassoon during the fighting:

THE HAPPY DEAD

By Theodore Maynard

Happy the English dead who died in vain,
And can not know how vainly they have died!
Their ghosts may linger in the shadowy lane,
Or wander through the moonlit country side—
But not a man who chanced to see them move
Would ever dare to speak to them and say,
"The land you made more lovely by your love
Is passing with its ancient pomps away."

These wore, as kings don ermine for their clothing,
Long-suffering, pain, obedience, fortitude.
Horror and inextinguishable loathing
Were part of all their daily drink and food.
These have endured and died for England proudly—
Let no one tell the bitter truth too loudly!

IT was stated in an English paper recently that Russia of all European countries showed the most hopeful signs of a quick recovery. Yet, no doubt, many only see her as this one whose lines appear in the *Nation and Athenæum* (London):

WINTER RUIN

(Russia, 1922.)

By Ethel Talbot Scheffauer

The old blind house is folded deep in snow,
Its empty, burned-out eyes accuse the stars;
The fissures of old wounds, struck long ago,
Divide its crumbling face in tigered bars.

The deep drift-snow is tracked with many birds,
That come and seek in vain and come no more,
And here and there a print of wandering herds,
But never a human foot about the door.

And in the inner mystery, if shapes
Glimmer between the cobwebs and the rust,
Whether of ghost or bird, of men or apes—
No voice nor sound disturbs the obscure dust.

Sometimes, with stealthy foot, there glides a stone
And slides into the snow without a sound;
The naked sentinel trees that watch alone
Wait with blear-eyes to see the cycle round:

Till the last boulder fall, and one last cry
Out of the dark into the dark be hurled:
They were before she was, and see her die—
So looks the House of Russia to the world.

THIS is a rigorous doctrine, and how hard it may be to apply none can tell before reaching the age which makes it necessary. It is in the *Atlantic Monthly* (August):

"SOUL—SOUL!"

By Fannie Stearns Gifford

It will do no good to lie.
Hold your eyelids wide. Look straight.
Stare—Stare—Nor deny
The hard dim thing you hate.

This is you, alone and old.
Yes,—she has no loveliness.
Yes,—she stumbles and is cold
In that thick black dress.

Say not, "She is none of mine—
Husk of a life, unloved, unknown."
Stare—Stare—Learn each line
Of fading for your own.

You, who sit behind the eyes,
Juggling life and judging death,
Too immortal and too wise
To fail with failing breath,—

Soul!—Soul!—Voyager
Of wild unclaimed Eternity!—
Face her! Never pity her!
You alone can set her free!

THE summer in the city gives birth to many such cries as this we find in the Winnipeg *Evening Tribune*. We quoted one from the *Atlantic Monthly* called "Hill Hunger," and this voices the same craving:

CALL O' THE NORTH WOODS

By May Stanley

I'm hungering in the city for the smell of rainwet timber,
For the valleys where the birchbark smoke goes curling through the trees.
For the lazy miles of lakeshore, where the blue waves kiss the pebbles,
In the land of skyblue water, up beyond the inland seas.

Where the wood things whisper magic, and old memories come to stir you,
When the twilight lowers her purple veil that city folks call night,
But, oh, the miles of weary streets that shut me from the northland,
From the leagues of solemn pine trees, in my woods of lost delight.

It's there my heart goes straying, to the peace of woods and river,
Where the pike leap in the shadows and you hear the partridge drum,
Where I'll vision all the folly, all the noise and pain and tumult,
As a fevered dream that's vanished, never more—please God—to come!

For the night winds murmur comfort to the hearts that know their music.
In the great, green, silent places where the quiet sets one free
From the gold-greed of the city, from its sin and strife and clamor,
And the pure wind of the northland washes clean the soul of me.

THE mind of a true poet is revealed here. It is nothing that the writer is youthful. The poetic instinct seems to take no account of age. The lines occur in *Poetry* (Chicago):

WHEN MOONLIGHT FALLS

By Hilda Conkling

When moonlight falls on the water,
It is like fingers touching the chords of a harp
On a misty day.
When moonlight strikes the water
I can not get it into my poem—
I only hear the tinkle of ripplings of light.
When I see the water's fingers and the moon's rays
Intertwined,
I think of all the words I love to hear
And try to find words white enough
For such shining.

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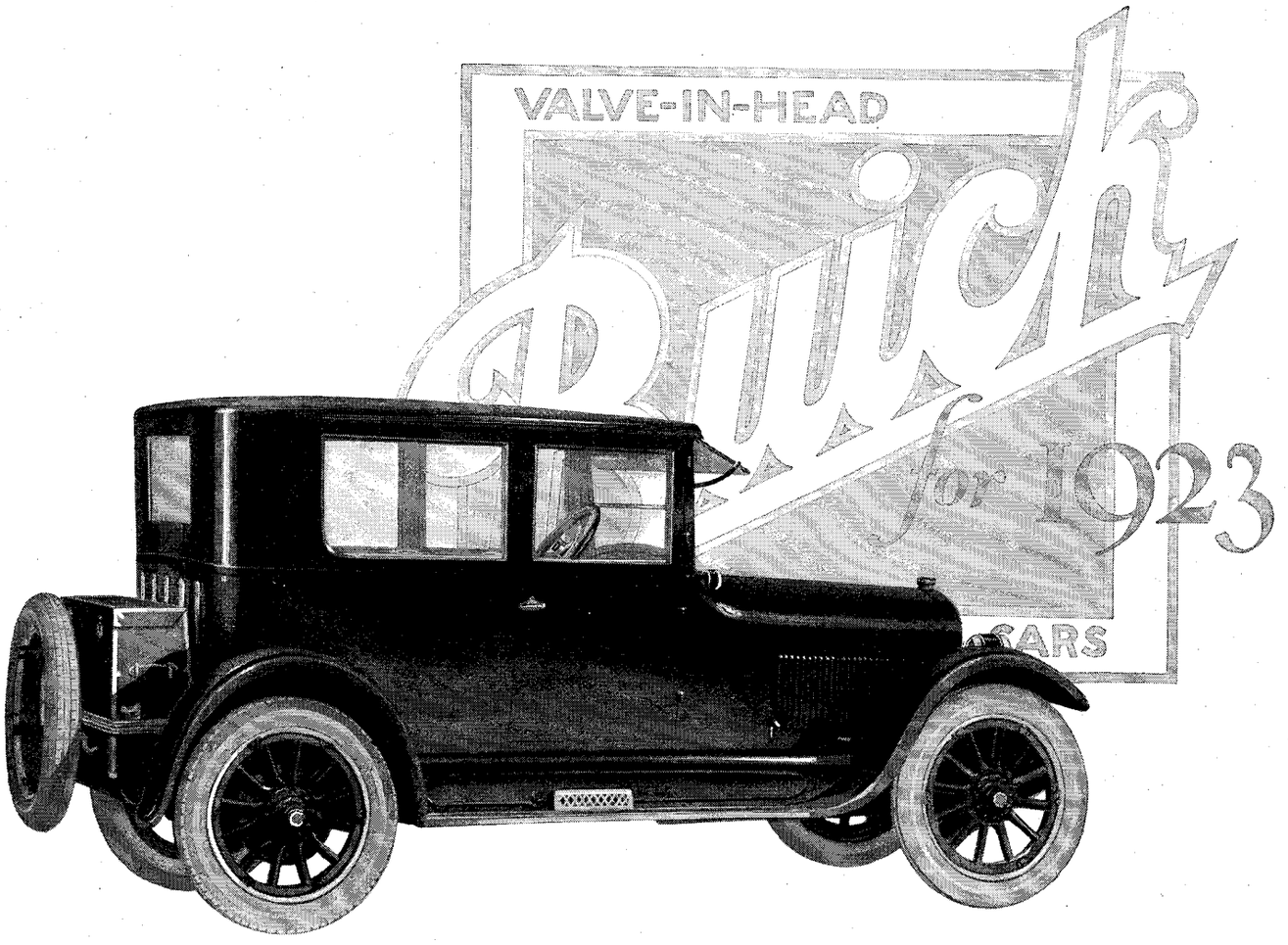

The Standard of Comparison

The Six-Cylinder Touring Sedan

Built primarily for de luxe touring this newest of Buick models, the six-cylinder, five-passenger Touring Sedan, offers a degree of comfort unsurpassed by the highest priced cars.

Its rugged, metal-covered body, custom-made by Fisher, and the well-knit chassis with its distinctive new cantilever springs absorb and soften the jars and jolts of cross-country travel.

Five passengers may ride in the Touring Sedan in utmost comfort, yet in conversation range. The individual front seats and the broad rear seat are deeply upholstered in plush. A single wide door on either side affords easy entrance and permits the use of two large plate glass windows, thus offering the passenger a wider range of vision.

The Touring Sedan is provided with a smart trunk carried upon a sturdy rack in the rear, with nickeled guard rails to protect the body.

To drive the Touring Sedan is a relaxation. The refined Valve-in-Head motor performs with a new smoothness and flexibility, the steering position is ideal, the long control lever is within easy reach, the handsome instrument board is replete with every device for convenience.

Conspicuous even among the fourteen fine cars bearing the Buick nameplate for 1923, the five-passenger, six-cylinder Touring Sedan provides traditional Buick excellence in a cross-country car of great distinction.

Among other items of equipment are the transmission lock, cowl ventilator, drum type headlamps and parking lamps, windshield wiper, nickeled scuff plates on running boards, covered metal sunshade, rear vision mirror, heater, nickeled steering wheel spider, silk window shades, gasoline gauge and combination clock and speedometer on instrument board, roof covering of latest design and material, extra gasoline capacity for touring.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE ASTONISHING LORD NORTHCLIFFE

"WHAT ARE MY DUTIES?" asked an American who had just taken a job with the Northcliffe organization in London.

"Duties?" Northcliffe demanded. "To raise hell with everybody, me included."

However, in the account given the New York *Times* by this anonymous American, we are told that "hell-raising with the chief had to be done judiciously. In certain moods he liked it, with limitations; to do it himself was a pleasure." But now and then the pleasure had surprizing consequences; for example, when "the chief" sent a letter to Kennedy Jones of the *Evening News* ordering him to fire W. J. Evans. As the account goes on to say,

> The letter was written in a heat of fury, or simulated fury. Jones incautiously let Evans read it; Evans took it to a solicitor, who threatened a suit for libel—possible, of course, under the much stricter English laws, which place severe limitations on the definition of privilege. Northcliffe promptly revoked his action and always treated Evans with caution after that.

Now, the fine, rare absurdity of this comes out when you find the anonymous American declaring:

> It was Lord Northcliffe's fixt belief that he was a reincarnation of Napoleon. A commoner raised to the peerage usually takes his title from his country place, or a town which has been associated with his career or that of his family, or something of the sort. There is always some reason for it. But Northcliffe invented his title—and invented it solely in order to be able to sign his letters with the sprawling "N" carefully imitated from Napoleon's signature. That and "the Chief" were the only signatures he ever used in writing to men in his own organization.
>
> He borrowed Napoleon's postures and mannerisms. On the long walks, two hours or more, that he used to take around London or Paris—they were for long his only exercise—he strode along like Napoleon, head down, hands clasped behind him. He trained a lock of hair over his forehead in Napoleon's manner, and until his later years the resemblance was strong enough to attract attention.
>
> Several books about Napoleon, written by members of his staff, owed their origin to him. If one of his editors was incautious enough to talk about Napoleon in the Chief's presence, he was forthwith ordered to drop everything else and write a book.
>
> One evening, ten or twelve years ago, a dozen of Northcliffe's executives were gathered at Grand Falls House, the Chief's residence, in Newfoundland, which he visited perhaps half a dozen times in fifteen years. Things were going badly in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, the great enterprise centering around the Northcliffe paper mills, and some of the principal men in the organization had been brought over with the chief to look over the field.
>
> On trips like that Lord and Lady Northcliffe stayed at Grand Falls House, other members of the party in the forty-two-room log cabin which had been built next to it for accommodation of members of the organization. We slept in the cabin and took our meals there, but everybody dined at Grand Falls House—and everybody dined in evening dress except Northcliffe.
>
> On this particular evening the party had finished dinner and gathered in front of the log fire in the drawing-room. Northcliffe flung himself down at full length on the bearskin rug in front of the fire, a cushion under his head, and with one of his abrupt gestures explosively commanded, "Talk!"
>
> We talked on this and that, but inevitably the conversation presently came around to the troubles of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. It was suggested that there were three men in the Northcliffe organization who had had long executive training outside and that one or another of them might be put in charge of the enterprise. At that, Northcliffe sat up suddenly.
>
> "Bah!" he barked. "Training! Training! Training! What's training? Napoleon picked his marshals from the ranks. I never had a man who could do anything till I picked him up. Why, X there—" pointing to one of the most distinguished directors of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., who sat placidly smoking — "what was he when I found him? A subeditor at £4 a week. I taught him all he ever knew. There's Y——"
>
> And so he went on down the line, taking up the big men of his organization one by one and telling how he had picked each one of them out of something like the gutter.
>
> And they took it.

From "The People" (London).

"THE ONE-MAN BAND."

A British view of Lord Northcliffe, inspired by the stir he made in the course of the world tour that shortly preceded his final illness.

People would stand things from Northcliffe that they would never have stood from any other man living. It was—

> Partly from fear—he was a terrible man, with his restless, driving, unlimited physical and mental energy; but partly from love. In his lucid intervals you wanted to hug him; in his tantrums you wanted to kill him. And men who had worked for him long usually found it profitable, for personal no less than for economic reasons, to put up with the tantrums for the sake of the lucid intervals.
>
> Next to Northcliffe, on the steps of the throne, were the nine directors of Associated Newspapers, Ltd. They were great men; but their subordinates looked on them rather ironically, for it was notorious in the office that when a man became a Director he was on the way out. Next to exalting those of low degree, there was nothing Northcliffe loved better than pulling down the mighty from their seats. "See that man?" he would demand as some great dignitary of his organization passed by. "I made him. I'll break him." Going through the corridor

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Inside Opinions of the new Stearns-Knight Six

MANY careful buyers believe that the enthusiasm of dealers over the article sold is an indestructible characteristic. Yet, the fact remains that few manufacturers ever undertake to make radical changes in their product without first consulting their dealers.

A good dealer-organization is an asset too valuable and too sensitive to be disregarded by any manufacturer fortunate enough to possess one.

Years of association of Stearns Dealers with the parent Company have established a mutual confidence that can not be easily shaken. For this reason, and because of the faith of the Stearns management in the new Stearns-Knight Six Engine, the Company undertook to surprise its dealers with its greatest engineering achievement.

The following letters are frank expressions received from some of the most critical dealers of The F. B. Stearns Company after their first driving-experience with the new Stearns-Knight Six.

These letters were not written for publication. They are simply personal notes to the executive heads of the Company—honest comment from business men who have had years of experience in the operation and sale of many makes of high-grade motor cars.

Telegram received from The Britton Company, Stearns-Knight dealer at Hartford, Conn.:

"The new six-cylinder model we drove from Cleveland to Hartford, four hundred eight miles, proved wonderful performer. Absolute freedom from vibration, wonderful smoothness in performance, and beauty of style have caused most favorable comment from those to whom we have shown it. You can rely upon its making a fine record."

Telegram sent by Wagner Brothers, Inc., Stearns-Knight dealer at Detroit, Mich., to the president of The F. B. Stearns Company:

"In the birth of your new six-cylinder car you have contributed to us and the motor car public of Detroit a supreme achievement. Knowing this creation to be a product of your own genius, permit us to thank you personally. Our month's allotment is entirely sold out."

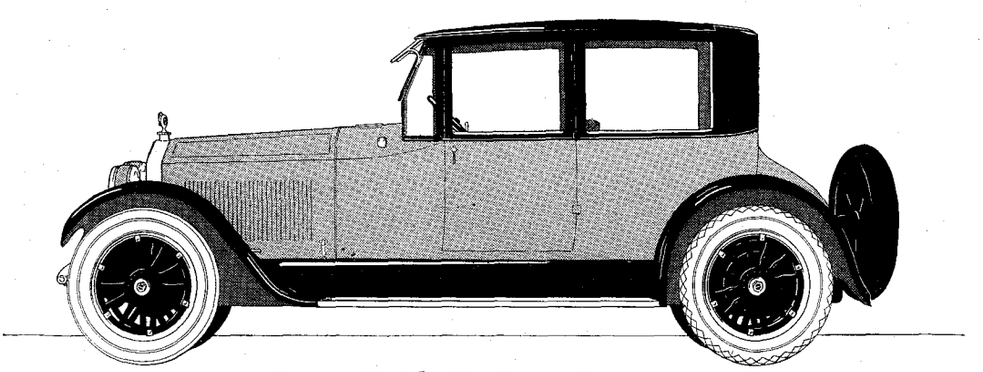
Telegram received from R. N. Winslow, Stearns-Knight dealer at Milwaukee, Wis.:

"Your new six cylinder car is the greatest achievement in the motor car industry today and we honestly state that we have never seen or driven an automobile with such a smooth flow of power and that would accelerate to fifty and sixty miles per hour with so little effort. We wish to congratulate you on your new product."

Telegram received from George C. Rice, Stearns-Knight dealer at Washington, D. C.:

"Arrived Washington Sunday six forty-five PM, four hundred and forty-six miles. Averaged better than fourteen miles per gallon. Motor showed better each mile until it convinced me we have by far the best six-cylinder motor built today. The absence of vibration at all speeds is really remarkable. To our minds the problem is not one of sales but the ability of the factory to fill orders. The beauty and performance of the six was the topic of conversation at every stop."

Production of the 4-CYLINDER Stearns-Knight will be continued



Stearns-Knight Six Coupe Brougham

The F. B. Stearns Company, Cleveland, Ohio

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one day he met a hurried and worried subeditor who nearly died in his shoes when the chief suddenly halted him with:

"How are you getting on with your work?"

The subeditor stammered that he was getting on fairly well.

"Good work!" Northcliffe exploded. "Good work. But you're not getting the recognition you deserve. Here! You're a Director. Go up and tell the cashier."

No wonder that these great men whom he made so easily he used to call "my manikins."

Still, there were things of which Northcliffe was mortally afraid, and one was his mother. We read:

In the early days of flying Northcliffe was tremendously interested in the new art, as he had been previously in the development of the automobile. But his mother made him promise he would never go up in an airplane; and he kept the promise till one day he happened to be in Paris when Farman was making a cross-country flight of about 200 kilometers. Northcliffe went with him and wrote a wonderful news story of the flight. The next morning Mrs. Harmsworth, staying at Elmwood, her son's country place near Broadstairs, Kent, read the story in the papers. She promptly packed up and started for Paris. Arriving that night at the Elysée Palace Hotel, where he was staying, she couldn't find him, but she put up at the hotel, and when she went down to breakfast the next morning, she found him at a table. Immediately she went to him and gave him the worst calling down of his life; and it was a legend firmly believed by men in the organization, who should know, that before he left the table she made him sign a written promise never to do it again.

His affection for her was one of the most striking I have ever seen. Nothing was too much to do for her. His sister's marriage to Percy Burton, which Northcliffe at first opposed violently, was made possible by Mrs. Harmsworth's conversion to the idea and her threat to go and live with the couple after their marriage if Northcliffe still held out. As it turned out, she did spend a good deal of time at their house in Hampstead, and one night when her car, a Rolls-Royce landaulet, was in the Burton's garage, the place caught fire and the cars in it were destroyed.

Mrs. Harmsworth sent her son a postal card that night reading: "Dear Alfred—My motor has been burned. Please get me a new one." I happened to be down at Carmelite House early the next morning, but Northcliffe was there ahead of me. "My mother's just lost her car," he said, "and asked me to get another one. It will be there at two o'clock this afternoon. Had to pay a five-hundred-pound premium to get it on short notice; but she'll have it when she wants to go out."

With other members of his family his relations varied, but nothing could have been more beautiful than his kindness to St. John Harmsworth, his youngest brother, who had been crippled by a motor accident. Northcliffe had open a standing offer of £1,000,000 to the man who could cure him; but it was never done.

With his brother Harold, Lord Rothermere, who was largely responsible for Northcliffe's early successes, he got along very well, but the relationship was business rather than personal. I asked him once something about Rothermere:

"Harold?" said Northcliffe, "you want to know what kind of man Harold is? Well, if you and Harold were afloat in an open boat, with one life preserver, and the boat tipped over, Harold would get the life preserver."

And I am a good deal taller and heavier than Harold, at that.

Yet Northcliffe really had not a friend on earth, except his mother and his wife. He didn't want people around him, at his country houses, except members of his organization. Eventually, after he took up golf, this social side of the job became rather onerous.

In the Northcliffe organization, golf was compulsory, and—

No man was in good standing unless he reported at least twice a month at Northcliffe's private nine-hole course which he had built for his employees at Elmwood.

When I first joined his organization he flung a question at me one day:

"Do you golf?"

"No," I said.

"Don't. Don't. My men don't do anything but golf. Whenever I want a man he's out playing golf. Hah! I don't have time for golf."

But a couple of years later the doctors told him he would have to take time for golf. Walking was no longer enough exercise. For Northcliffe was a tremendous eater. He was, as everybody knows, a big man, and he ate and drank in proportion to his size. Everything. It was nothing unusual for him to drink a quart and a half of light wines in the evening, tho he was never affected by drinks of any sort; he drank, too, enormous quantities of soda water; and his enormous cigars, made specially in Germany of whatever tobacco-ersatz was used in Germany before the war, were too stiff for any other man on earth.

So, finally, his doctors told him he would have to take more exercise, and he took up golf. When next I saw him he asked me if I played. I still didn't.

"Then learn the game," he commanded. "Never mind. Take time off. I'll buy you the clubs."

Starting flat at the age of forty-four, he became an excellent player within two years, going into the game with the same furious drive that he put into everything. But thereafter nobody had any standing in the organization who didn't play golf. Northcliffe had his private courses built at Sutton Court, and later at Elmwood, with Rowland Jones, and afterward Abe Mitchell as the professional, and a copious supply of caddies. And every man who wanted to hold his job or get a better one had to turn up at Elmwood every other week-end and play some golf.

This wasn't the only time that Northcliffe extended his personal fads to others by a sort of royal compulsion. He had had two or three bad breakdowns with eye trouble that more than once threatened blindness. Finally, the doctors put him on whole wheat bread, and Northcliffe liked it. That was the origin of the new gospel of standard bread to which *The Daily Mail* tried to convert all England. For months Northcliffe's best reporters were busy interviewing millers and dietitians, and trying to tell the Englishman that the best part of his flour was lost in the grinding.

He was a glutton for work as much as for food, or more. At Elmwood, as in most English country houses, the supply of bathrooms is not altogether adequate to the demand. I am an early riser, and when I stayed there I used to get up at half-past five or six every morning so as to get bathed and shaved before the rush hour. My way to the bath went past Northcliffe's door, and I never got up so early but that I found that door open and the Chief sitting up in bed, going over the morning papers and dictating to one or more secretaries.

You could tell when he was in one of the buildings of his organization by the very appearance of the man at the door, and the elevator-runner. Every man in the place stood up a little more smartly, looked a little more alive, when the Chief was on the premises.

As Lord Northcliffe traveled widely in America, visiting us many times, one has naturally more or less curiosity to know what he thought of us. "For Americans as a race he has a great liking and respect," we are told, "but none at all for the limitations on the liberties of the citizen which flourish here." In fact,

He invented the saying, "America, the land of the free and the home of the brave; where you do as you like, and if you don't, they make you." Also, he used to say, "Americans of the third or fourth generation are a great race, but the rabble are the Chinamen of the Western World. They look alike, dress alike, act alike, and think alike."

I never found that my foreign nationality hampered me in my relations with him. The Chief was always eager for new American slang, and whenever I returned after a visit at home he used to send for me and demand the latest phrases.

One day early in 1907, when he was in Paris, I got an unexpected telegram from him: "Come over here, and see what a real Yankee can do." Things hadn't been going too well in my department, and I departed full of fears and apprehensions. The Chief's car was waiting to take me out to Versailles, where he was staying, and I spent the trip wondering what was going to happen. But the car drove past his hotel and on out to a field where I saw a thing with two wings and a tail, and two little wheels, with a motor chugging inside of it.

I had never seen an airplane before. But there it was—with Wilbur Wright tinkering with his controls inside, and Northcliffe and Arthur James Balfour and a dozen other men hanging on to the ropes that kept the thing from flying away. "Here!" the Chief called to me. "Ever see anything like it?"

That was all of that.

One day we were walking along Adelphi Terrace when he happened to see a curtain flapping out of a window three or four stories up.

"See that house?" said the Chief, stopping short. "I lived there once, when I was getting started. Had a room at seven and six a week. Mrs. Tyler kept the lodgings, and sometimes I had a hard time to raise the seven and six. When I could get it, I usually had to hunt all over the house to find somebody to pay it to; but when I was hard up on Monday morning and had to put up an excuse they were sure to come brushing around my door. I suppose that's what you Yanks call the breaks of the game."

Thus, Lord Northcliffe, on the way to Carmelite House,

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It *Pays* to Keep Folks Well

341,000 Happy People—

in the United States and Canada sat down last year to their Christmas dinners who wouldn't have been there if the death rate for 1921 had been the same as it was in 1911.

What happened to make conditions so much better? There has been a constantly growing organized effort to prolong human life.

Anti-tuberculosis associations, welfare organizations, nursing orders and legislative bodies have all taken a hand. The results show that lives have been and *can* be lengthened by the wise use of money, and that such an investment pays dividends in dollars.

When a breadwinner is taken away—

the family is poorer. A community suffers a very definite economic loss when it loses a number of lives. It increases the cost of living to have workers die needlessly. It increases taxes—to say nothing of the sorrow and unhappiness involved.

As soon as people realize—

that the wealth of the nation depends upon the men and women who make up the nation, the tremendous financial importance of prolonging human life becomes clear to everybody.

The United States is said to be the richest country in the world. Take every man and woman away and what would it be worth? Not so much as it was when the red Indians owned it.

Even the unskilled laborer who works his full life-time makes the nation richer by several thousand dollars. It follows, therefore, that down to the smallest tax payer in the last small community, everybody is better off when lives are saved.

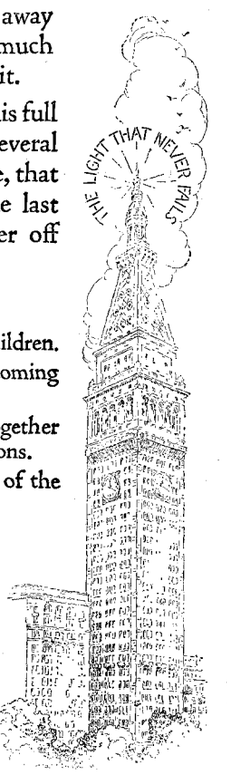
The work already done—

has saved the lives of fathers, mothers, children.

Saving fathers keeps families from becoming dependent.

Saving mothers helps to hold families together and keeps children out of public institutions.

Saving children adds to the future wealth of the nation.



Protected Health means fewer deaths. Fewer deaths mean fewer policies to pay.

Just among the Metropolitan's 14,000,000 policy holders who paid their premiums weekly, there were 55,000 fewer deaths in 1921 than there would have been under the death rate prevailing ten years before.

Take the figures home to yourself. Suppose you are a Metropolitan policy holder — one of these 55,000 saved from death — your family is richer by the money you earned in 1921 and has been saved expenses incident to illness and death.

Other Metropolitan policy holders have been benefited by the premiums you paid in 1921, just as *you* have benefited by other lives saved.

The nation is better off for your contribution to the Country's wealth in 1921.

And, best of all, your family and friends are richer and happier by the fact that you yourself are still alive.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will send its booklet, "How to Live Long," to anyone who asks for it.

HALEY FISKE, *President*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

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MAZDA
The Mark of a Research Service

BEFORE the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company were established, discoveries and inventions of light sources were accidental. Research was not conducted year in and year out. It was not organized as manufacturing is organized.

Through systematic research the tungsten filament lamp, in its vacuum and gas-filled forms, was developed. Through research, the unknown lamp of the future will probably be evolved, and through MAZDA SERVICE the details of its construction will be taught to authorized lamp manufacturers. Lamps thus developed through this organized, systematic research by the General Electric Company, are marked MAZDA.

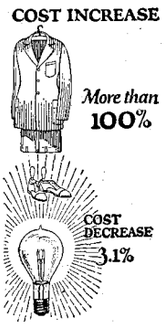
But MAZDA is not the name of a lamp. It is the mark of a research service. It designates the *service* rendered by the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company to the manufacturers of MAZDA lamps—MAZDA SERVICE.

Only when a lamp manufacturer is authorized to receive this research service—MAZDA SERVICE—may he mark his lamp MAZDA. Hence the mark MAZDA on a lamp means that he has received that service and that his product embodies the newest discoveries made in the Research Laboratories.

RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 5

During the war the cost of shoes, clothing and other necessities increased from one hundred to three hundred per cent. The average price of all types of MAZDA lamps in 1922 is three and one-tenth per cent less than in 1914. Research discovered ways of keeping down lamp manufacturing costs and MAZDA SERVICE saw to it that MAZDA lamps were made according to these ways.



MAZDA
THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES *of the*
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

where he had reincarnated Napoleon for a democratic age.

Lord Northcliffe owned more than a hundred newspapers and periodicals, and, inasmuch as he "began as a poor boy and achieved one of the most powerful positions in his country," his record, thinks the New York *Evening Mail*, was more typical of America than of England.

Nothing could be further apart than *Answers* and the *Times*. He started the one and bought control over the other. *Answers* represents the British nation very nearly at its lowest, but the *Thunderer* still enjoys much of the prestige which it enjoyed in the days of Delane.

Northcliffe almost revolutionized British journalistic methods when he founded the *Daily Mail*. The way in which he carried out that plan was typical of the man's thoroughness; for months previous to its publication he had "dummies" prepared every day by the staff which was to man it.

The *Daily Mail* has had many imitators, but it remains by far the most popular paper in England, and it always represented Northcliffe much more justly than did any of the many other papers he founded or acquired. With a circulation now in excess of 1,500,000, it has an immense power over public opinion. But it has never succeeded in gaining the confidence of the more sedate elements in British life.

It is interesting to note that Northcliffe never appeared in the House of Lords. Having won his title from a Conservative Government—a Government that was much criticized for honoring him—he was content to remain a powerful newspaper proprietor with the prestige of belonging to the nobility rather than become a nobleman who happened to own newspapers.

His power was greatest in war times. He was one of the fiercest advocates of the Boer War, but he was also one of the real powers in awakening England for the tasks of the great war. His part in the deposition of Asquith and the elevation of Lloyd George to the premiership at the moment when the little Welshman's dynamic energy was sorely needed almost determined the event.

A picturesque fighter, a man of outstanding genius, his judgments were often sadly erratic, notably so in recent years.

On the day of Northcliffe's death a London correspondent cabled the New York *Herald:*

Fittingly Lord Northcliffe's funeral will be held in Westminster Abbey, which he was instrumental in saving from the effects of decay. When the deterioration of the structure became critical it was through the *Times* that the world first knew, and through the *Times* more than $1,000,000 was raised to make the necessary repairs.

The New York *Tribune* bids the British journalist an editorial farewell, concluding with this final paragraphic summary of much American opinion:

A man of unflinching independence and extraordinary range of activities, it will be hard to fill the place he leaves in British journalism.

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NEW TRICKS FOR OLD IN THE MOVIE BUSINESS

THE villain was making his get-away. Beneath the span of bridge in the foreground his motor-boat could be seen in the distance. It was heading straight for the lighthouse. It was "on the cards," of course, that in a moment the hero, in another craft, would be speeding after him in hot pursuit.

"I recognized the lighthouse toward which they were making as one that is located at Los Angeles harbor," writes one of the persons then in the audience. "It stands at the end of a long breakwater, part of which was visible on the screen." But the observer, who knows Los Angeles like a native, was puzzled. An entirely new bridge had appeared in the picture. The writer, Edwin Schallert, continues in *Picture Play Magazine:*

It was apparently a huge and magnificent steel structure. Was there— No, certainly not. There was nothing like it in that vicinity of the harbor. Why, there couldn't be! For this bore a peculiar, a—one might say—distinct resemblance to Brooklyn Bridge.

"That's out," called a voice at my elbow. Through the darkness of the projection room I recognized it as that of the director of the serial at which we were looking. "Here's the right shot," he said, addressing himself to me. And as he spoke I noted that there had flashed on the screen the same motor-boat, and the same bridge, but instead of the lighthouse a distant shoreline on whose slopes buildings clustered confusedly.

"That first shot was a test," he said. "We've been experimenting in some new photographic tricks. The bridge isn't real. It's just painted."

A moment later, there was a lively scrap on between the hero and the villain of the story. One boat rammed the other, and the heroine was dragged dripping from the briny. I became so engrossed that I neglected to ask more about the painted bridge.

The next day they were to have some retakes of the chase. I went down to the seaside to see them. I anticipated an exciting afternoon, because you never can tell nowadays how far realism will go when the hero and the villain become energized over their mutual antipathies.

The camera was trained on a still stretch of water, where the villain's launch tugged eagerly at its anchor. Beyond and away was a shore-line which I vaguely sensed was the same which I had seen the previous day on the screen. These things held my attention only a moment, however.

What caught my eye was not the villain nor his motor-boat, nor the charm of sunlit sea. It was a sheet of plate-glass immediately in front of the camera.

I shouldn't have noticed it at all, except for one thing. Because, except for that one thing it was no more interesting than the glass in a shop-window. But it so happened that while for the most part, as I observed, the glass was plain, there was, just above the center, a small design, neatly drawn, in steel-gray colors, and this design resembled in an uncanny way the span of bridge which I had glimpsed on the screen the previous day. It was no bigger than a sketch of a child's toy. But it was clearly placed so that it would form part of the picture that was about to be photographed. By being so much closer to the camera than

For You, Also

Prettier Teeth—Whiter, Cleaner, Safer

Look about you and you'll see glistening teeth on every side today.

Teeth which once were dingy now have luster. And women smile to show them.

The reason is this: A new way has been found to fight film on teeth, and millions now employ it. It is also at your command—a free test. So don't envy such teeth, but get them.

That cloudy film

There forms on your teeth a viscous film. You can feel it now. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

That film absorbs stains. Then, if left, it forms the basis of dingy coats, including tartar. That's why teeth don't shine.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Thus most tooth troubles, which few escape, are now traced to that film.

Now we combat it

Old methods of brushing are not sufficiently effective. So nearly everybody suffers from it more or less.

But dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Able authorities have proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists all the world over are urging their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, based on modern knowledge. The name is Pepsodent. These two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Two other effects

Pepsodent is based on modern dental research. It corrects some great mistakes made in former dentifrices.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's agent for neutralizing acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus Pepsodent gives a manifold power to these great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

Watch them whiten

Pepsodent will bring to any home a new dental era. Millions of people have learned this, and now enjoy its benefits.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

One week will convince you that you and yours should use this method always. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT OFF REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now endorsed by authorities and advised by leading dentists nearly all the world over. All druggists supply the large tube.

10-Day Tube Free 942

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 240, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

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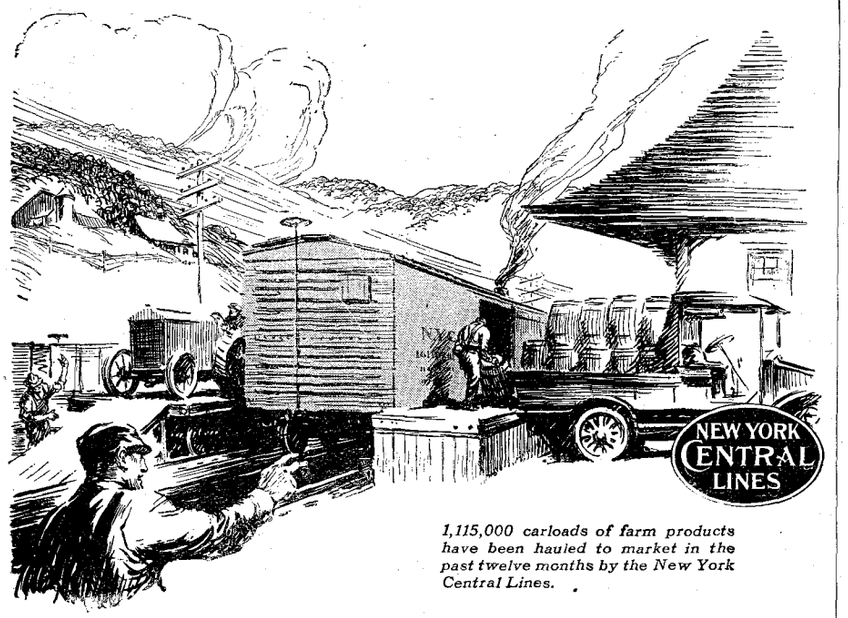

1,115,000 carloads of farm products have been hauled to market in the past twelve months by the New York Central Lines.

Better Farming *and Better Railroading*

"MAKING two blades of grass grow where one grew before" means more prosperous farming communities, more prosperous towns, greater buying power and a higher standard of living.

All of which spells an increased demand for the service we have to sell—transportation.

That is why the New York Central Agricultural Department operates demonstration trains; cooperates in the distribution of limestone in counties where the soil is impoverished; aids in solving local drainage problems; invites county agricultural agents to inspect terminal marketing systems—and generally interests itself in the development of agriculture.

A large part of our day's work is hauling the products of the farms, and the goods these products buy.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY ~ MICHIGAN CENTRAL ~ BIG FOUR ~ PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN ~ TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL ~ AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the scene with which it was to be photographed, it would, I could see, take its place as a life-size bridge in the finished picture.

It was the writer's introduction to the use of miniatures, especially miniatures sketched on glass. It is a new idea, he says, but is being utilized in many pictures, frequently for economic reasons, but on occasion because "it actually enhances the artistic quality" of the production. He gives us these ideas of "the technique of the miniature":

Every one can realize that it is much less expensive to cause a train wreck by running two toy locomotives into each other, than to perform the same stunt with life-sized ones. Both methods have been used, and sometimes it is impossible to discern the difference in the result on the screen. There are no doubt many persons who saw "The Old Nest" to whom it never occurred that the railroad wreck near the end of that picture was made by miniature trains on a miniature trestle. Volcanoes also are usually manufactured. The natural ones are too obstreperous to be monkeyed with when they are in action. Consequently it is safer for the studio to obtain some fireworks and make its own Vesuvius. The worst that can happen is that the film will have to be destroyed.

Every once in a while in my travels about the studios I bump into some extinct volcano about as big as a sand-pile. There is one that I saw recently which stands in an improvised bay somewhat like a goldfish pond. On the shore adjacent to the dwarf crater are some toy houses. A youngster's sailboat is in the water near by looking derelict and forlorn.

There had been a disaster—in the picture. The volcano had erupted. When they shot the scene, the camera was brought close to the edge of the pond, so that the miniature should seem normal size. The imitation Etna was then filled with some especially smoky, inflammable material, and the harbor was peppered with small stones to represent the falling of lava. Several of the houses were set on fire, and the improvised bay seethed with wavelets generated by a large fan. The result on the screen was probably realistic enough to suit the purposes of the story.

The main thing, however, was the placing of the camera. It had to be close enough to make the bay, the mountains, and the houses register on the film so as to appear as large as a real bay, real mountains and real houses should to the spectator in relation to what he had previously observed in the other shots of the picture. Furthermore, the camera had to be ground in such a way that the rising of the smoke and the falling of the lava would be properly timed so as to simulate nature. Generally, I believe, the best effect is obtained with an ultra-rapid camera, such as analyzes the motions of runners and tennis players in educational pictures. This sort of camera catches the tiniest details of the performance, which is necessarily more swift because of the lessened dimensions of the miniature.

Also important is the obtaining of the illusion of distance. Real distance, as you know, is recognized, in nature or in a picture of any sort, by atmospheric haze. To

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get this in a miniature they sometimes hang veils of gauze between the camera and the toy replica of the volcano, or whatever it may be. These veils give the effect of haze where it is needed, and, if cleverly managed, offer the enhancement of atmospheric perspective. With such careful handling even the simplest and most mechanical type of miniature will assume the charm of reality.

Expedients such as these are not, however, so necessary with some of the more advanced types of miniature. Here the effect is, as a rule, only incidental. You do not see it as part of the action, but simply feel it as a superior sort of ornamentation. The miniature appears joined with the actual setting through an adjustment of size and distance in a manner similar to that by which optical illusions are sustained, like where objects in the foreground of a painting are made relatively larger than those in the background which exceed them in actual dimensions.

If you want to approximate the effect of combining a miniature with a real setting yourself, thus proving how it is done, all that you have to do is to hold a small object up a few feet from your eyes, while keeping them fastened on some object at a distance. As long as you look at the objects in the background with both eyes open, you will not have a clear image of the one close to your face, but shut one eye and the image becomes immediately distinct, increases perhaps a trifle in size, and, most important of all, assumes a closer relation with the objects at which you have been looking.

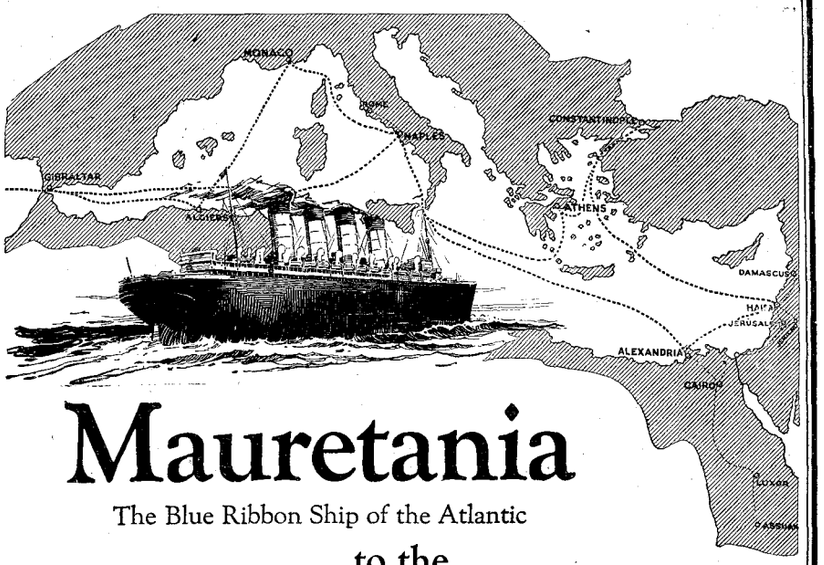
The lens of the camera is but a single eye. Consequently it views everything in a flat, or nearly flat, perspective. Whatever illusion there is of depth, is generally produced by the arrangement of lighting. The brighter an object the more it will seem to stand out in the picture. Consequently I believe if the actual setting is flooded with light, and the miniature itself is illuminated with only a subdued radiance, it will more readily appear to fall back and take its proper position in the picture. The screen is the final test for all these things, and the producers are learning more every day about these technical tricks that are not only a source of economy, but also are enabling the attainment of a higher degree of artistic adornment.

When you see "The Masquerader," the writer tells us—

There is a portion of the Parliament building, visualized through a miniature, which you will not be able to distinguish as separate from the actual settings. It so happens that this miniature was not painted at all, but actually built. It had tiny pillars, cornices, and carvings that "matched in" perfectly with the rest of the structure.

Even so magnificent a production as "Robin Hood," we are told, "could not realize its full legendary grandeur and beauty, its fairy-tale charm, were it not for the judicious use of the more scientific illusion and camera-man." For—

Everybody who has visited the scene of the Fairbanks production knows that the settings are sufficiently gigantic to stir the fancy, but by the employment of subtle art work, these same settings can be given a glorious imaginative quality like that in the paintings of Maxfield Parrish and the illustrations of Gordon Craig, and a transcendent height.



Mauretania

The Blue Ribbon Ship of the Atlantic

to the

Mediterranean

The Luxury Cruise

Next Winter

From New York February 10th 1923

These two magical words, **Mauretania—Mediterranean,** suggest the supreme luxury of modern sea cruising—swiftly and comfortably across the Atlantic, leisurely along the shores of the most beautiful and interesting sea in the world—to the oldest and most fascinating of all lands.

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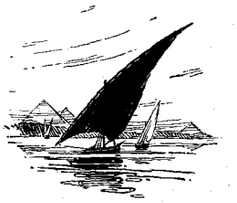

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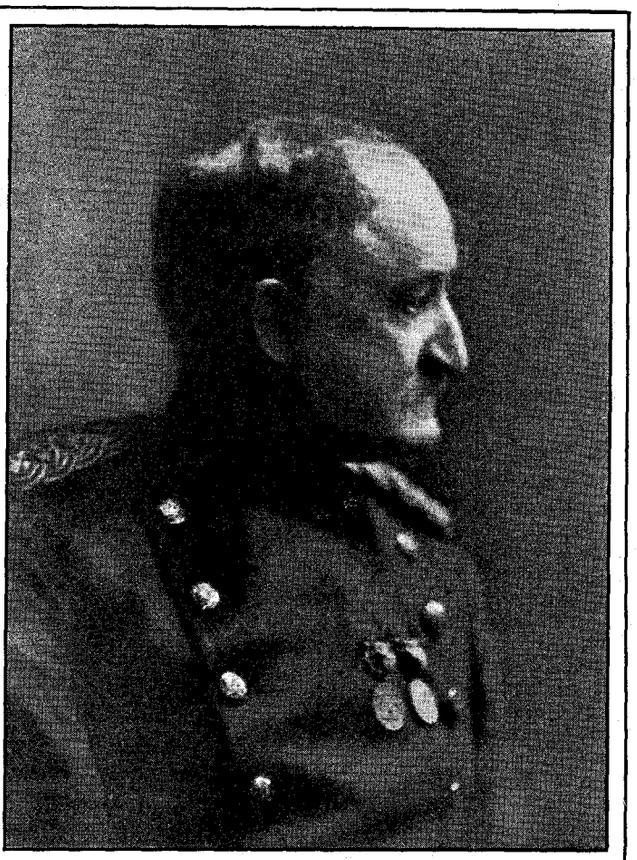
THE MAN WHO DELIVERED THAT "MESSAGE TO GARCIA"

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, a young Army lieutenant delivered a message to General Garcia, leader of the Cuban Insurgents. A few days ago, the War Department awarded a Distinguished Service Cross to the man who delivered the message. He is Andrew S. Rowan, now a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army, who lives in San Francisco. For the first time the full story of his remarkable exploit has been pieced together by the Army Decorations Board and given out to the press.

It is a curious trick of fate, commentators observe, that while Colonel Rowan himself, unlike Hobson, should have gone comparatively unnoticed during the twenty-four years since his exploit, the phrase "carrying the message to Garcia" had become almost a part of our language long before "putting it over" or "delivering the goods" came into colloquial use as similar expressions. The man responsible for this was Elbert Hubbard. In 1899 he wrote a short editorial in the *Philistine* about "a fellow by the name of Rowan," which has since been reproduced in most civilized languages. It was estimated in 1913 (by Elbert Hubbard) that over forty million copies of the story had been circulated.



HE INSPIRED A FAMOUS PHRASE.

And now, twenty-four years after the exploit that inspired it, he receives a Distinguished Service Cross from Congress.

The story told by Colonel Rowan himself, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is almost amusingly matter-of-fact.

"On April 8, 1898," to quote the Colonel—

"I was on duty in the office of Military Information, A. G. O., War Department, Washington, D. C. At noon of that day, Major Wagner, in charge of the office, informed me that at a conference between President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger it had been decided to send an officer to Eastern Cuba (Oriente), in case of war, to ascertain the military conditions existing in that region which was likely to become the theater of war, and that I had been selected for the job.

"Major Wagner's instructions to me were delivered orally and were, in brief, to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, by the first available transportation, and there make arrangements to get into Cuba upon receipt of a cipher cablegram to that effect. Once in Cuba I was to bring the military data up to date and conduct myself in accordance with my surroundings. I was authorized to attach myself to any body of the Insurgents operating in the field if the Cuban commander might so elect. I was to carry no papers other than such as might serve to identify me with the American Consul-General at Kingston, and through him with the Cuban Junta."

At this point Colonel Rowan allows himself somewhat more freedom of style. "In this connection," says he, "Major Wagner referred to the case of Nathan Hale in the Revolutionary War and Lieutenant Richey in the Mexican War, both caught with dispatches on them." He goes on to tell of his arrival in Kingston and of the arrangements he made while waiting for further instructions.

From the dramatic standpoint (certainly so far as Elbert Hubbard was concerned) the real beginning of the story is as follows:

"April 23, I received the cipher cable-dispatch: 'Join GARCIA as soon as possible.'

"At 10 A.M., drest as an English hunter, I left Kingston and crossed the island of Jamaica, reaching Saint Ann's Bay about 1 A.M. Here I boarded a small sailboat, and by daylight I had passed beyond the neutral waters of Jamaica and had entered the Caribbean. By nightfall (April 23, 1898) our small craft (manned by three Cuban sailors, one orderly, assistants and myself, and carrying some antiquated small arms of various types intended for the Cubans) was approaching the territorial waters of Cuba, habitually guarded at that period, by the enemy (Spanish) *lanche* patrol. We kept well off until dark, and then, under full sail, made the best of our way to the nearest point of the shore, coming to about 11 P. M. in a small inlet about fifty yards out."

Thus Lieutenant Rowan was the first American officer to enter the enemy's lines. The situation as described by Hubbard runs: "Garcia was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where"—Rowan "landed by night off the coast from an open boat" and "disappeared into the jungle." What does Rowan say?

"The next morning I proceeded through the forest." He makes no mention of mountain fastnesses nor of swamps, mud, fever or Spaniards, tho it appears that in order to get information and get anywhere at all it was necessary to organize deserters from the Spanish Army. Colonel Rowan is very brief. "About noon," says he, "May 1, 1898, after having crossed the Sierra Maestra range of mountains, I reached Bayamo, the Insurgent headquarters."

Then he delivered his message, the *Chronicle* goes on to say, which was mainly to the effect that the United States had declared war on Spain and was preparing to carry the war into Cuba. It is to be assumed that he delivered this stirring news to fiery old General Garcia in the same cool manner in which he now tells the story.

But the "Message to Garcia" was in many ways not so important as the "Message from Garcia," of which few people have ever heard. Here are some questions, answers to which Rowan had been ordered to get back somehow to Washington:

How many Spanish troops were now, 1898, in Cuba? How were they distributed? How were they waging war? How were they armed and equipped? How clothed? How fed? The condition and quality of the Spanish forces? The character of their officers, especially the commanding officers; what of the Spanish morale? What were the topographical conditions, local and general? The character and conditions of the roads then, and at all seasons? The sanitary situation in both armies and throughout the country generally?

Similar information regarding the Cubans and the Cuban forces was also wanted. How were the Cubans armed, equipped and fed? What was needed in the way of placing the forces in a

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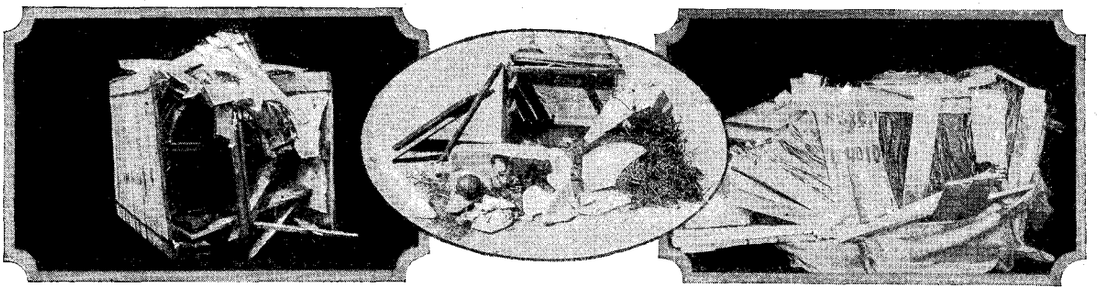


The Wreck of a Motor *A Toilet Beyond Repair* *A Box of Shirts and Trousers*

MUTE TESTIMONY ON THE NEED OF BETTER PACKING

The pictures above are three of a number of pictures sent to us by a superintendent of construction in Chile. In his letter he says:

"I read your advertisement on good packing in the May 6th issue of the Saturday Evening Post and I am taking the liberty of writing you to say that if the American shipper could take one look inside of a South American import customs house your business would equal the operations of the fabled Paul Bunyan of logging camp fame.

"To substantiate your statement concerning 'good packing, bad packing, and then American packing,' I am enclosing a number of pictures of packing of the third category which I hope will be of use to you.

"These pictures are of American goods that were received by the _____Co. of_____, Chile, during their construction program."

"Accounts Unpaid—Waiting Adjustment"

SOMEWHERE a hundred or a thousand miles away a customer gets a shipment damaged in transit. He writes to you.

You blame the railroad. The railroads blame your packing. Your salesman gets into the argument. The credit and collection man winds up with a file of correspondence.

This all costs a lot of money—and good-will.

Nobody can afford it.

The railroads pay out a hundred million dollars a year shipment-damages.

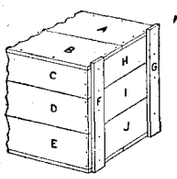
What must the total cost be to American business as a whole?

ENGINEERING science has come to the rescue. Applied to practical crate construction—the results of the research, discoveries, experiments, conducted over a period of years by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratories, the Weyerhaeuser organization, the railroads, and many big shippers.

Proper crate construction does not so much depend upon the amount of lumber used as the way in which the crate is built.

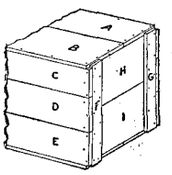
One manufacturer saves 350,000 feet of lumber in a single year. Another reduces shipping weight 30 pounds per machine. Another 28%, 30% and 50% in lumber on three different types of crate. Already the redesigning of crates is saving thousands of dollars every month.

Such manufacturers are finding, too, that the elimination of damage claims and the delivery of goods in uniformly better condition, speeds up collections and increases sales.



THE illustration opposite shows a Style 4 box with several features of bad construction. Note how the cleats, F and G, extend above and below the top and bottom surfaces. You can see how easily they can be torn off in handling and by the shifting of freight in transit. The illustration also shows poor nailing of cleats and side boards. Too few nails have been used, they are all on a line, and the nails on the side boards are driven into the *end* grain of the lumber. Such faults are by no means uncommon.

THE illustration below shows a Style 4 box properly made. The cleats are protected by being cut so they do not reach the top and bottom surfaces, and are properly nailed. The side boards, C, D and E, lap the cleats and so permit nailing into the *edge* grain of the lumber. The end of the box is made of only two boards, enabling breaking of joints between boards on end and side. Scientific construction, plus a few nails, makes this box vastly stronger than the one above.



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It is a private pumping station. Operates from any electric light socket or home lighting plant circuit. Pumps water from cistern, shallow well, spring, stream or lake, under pressure. Practically noiseless. Pressure automatically maintained. No switch to turn. No adjusting. Has *galvanized* steel tank.

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This is the only water plant having the famous Fairbanks-Morse pump. Has capacity of 200 gallons per hour. This means water for the whole family and for every need at a few cents a week.

Quality of plant guaranteed by the name, Fairbanks-Morse. Do not accept a substitute. If you do not know our local dealer, write for his name. See this plant. Literature sent free upon request.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

condition to harass the enemy while the American Army was mobilizing? Especially would I be glad to learn something of the topography of the districts where contact was likely to be made.

Bearing in mind the danger of letting any documents fall into Spanish hands, Lieutenant Rowan and General Garcia held a conference. They hit upon a very simple expedient. Instead of trying to send documents, Lieutenant Rowan was to take people who carried the information in their heads. They were General Collayo, Colonel Hernandez and Dr. Vieta, officers on Garcia's staff. Says Colonel Rowan, "What more could I wish? Should I spend days and weeks in that section I could not possibly gather data so intimate and abundant as that in the possession of the envoys who were selected." Lieutenant Rowan left at once with his "information." It was then five in the afternoon, and by dawn they were swimming the Cauto River a few miles above a point at which Spanish troops were embarking for the coast. To quote from his own story:

"My course across the island of Cuba may be roughly described as astride the 77 degree meridian—the meridian of Washington—swinging slightly to the east to reach Bayamo, thence slightly northwest until the said meridian was touched at Victoria-de-las Tunas, thence to the north coast, approximately along that line to the Gulf of Manati, where our party arrived about sunset May 5, 1898.

"From a mangrove swamp on the west side of the Manati inlet our sailor-guides drew a small ship's boat of about 104 cubic feet capacity, too small to accommodate all our party, who, reduced to six—three officers and three sailors, must sit upright for several days and nights with our supplies under our seats and between our feet. Dr. Vieta was, accordingly, sent back with our abandoned mounts, and at 11 P.M. we boarded our craft and made our way out through the narrow neck of this harbor, passing under the guns of a small Spanish work on the eastern side of the inlet. Here we again entered the Spanish *lanche* patrol limits, and at daylight were out of sight of the Cuban littoral and well on our way to Key West via Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands.

"It will be observed that our course from Cuban coast, over the old Bahama channel (Canal Viejo de Bahama) and in the trough of the Tongue-of-the-Ocean, still followed closely, as, indeed it had from St. Ann's Bay in Jamaica, across the Caribbean and over the Cuban terra firma, the seventy-seventh meridian—a note that may be of service in following the route on the map."

Here ends his soldierly account of the expedition. Once arrived safely in Washington, he reported to the Secretary of War, Horatio Alger, and introduced his personified "information" to the Commanding General of the Army, General Nelson A. Miles. General Miles, on receiving his report, wrote to the Secretary of War:

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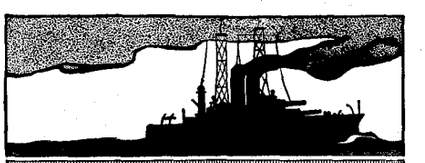

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"'I recommend that First Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Infantry, be made a Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the regiments of immunes. Lieutenant Rowan made a journey across Cuba, was with the Insurgent Army under Lieutenant-General Garcia and brought most important and valuable information to the Government. This was a most perilous undertaking, and in my judgment Lieutenant Rowan performed an act of heroism and cool daring that has rarely been excelled in the annals of warfare. Very respectfully.

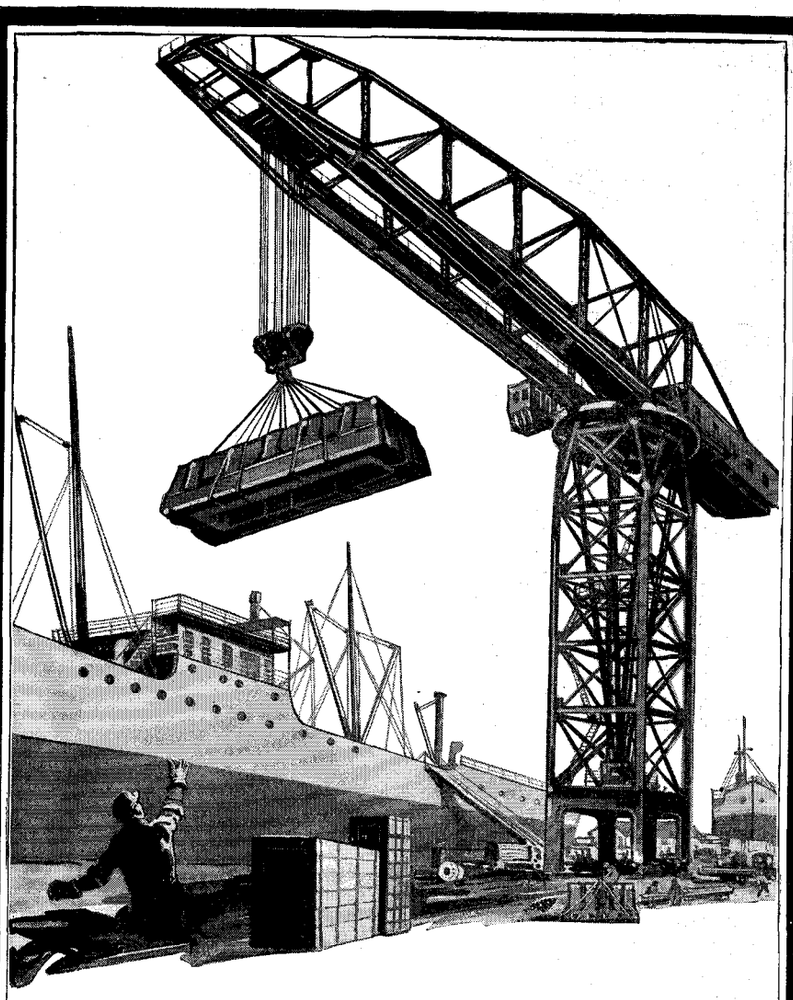
"NELSON A. MILES,
"Major-General U. S. Army."

Lieutenant Rowan was made a captain, sent to the Philippines (where he won further commendation for bravery)—and then—forgotten. And now, says the *Chronicle:*

After twenty-four years of comparative oblivion the fickle searchlight of fame has once more sought out the man who had carried the message through Cuban swamps, mud, fever, mosquitoes—through the Spanish lines, to General Garcia, leader of the Insurrectos, to acquaint him with the American plans for entering Cuba and cooperating with him. When asked whether he had ever felt neglected, he replied: "Why, I never thought I deserved any special reward. It was only my duty. I did only what I was commissioned to do—what I was paid to do. It's just the same as if there was a squad of men in a trench. The shell comes from the enemy. Some one dashes out, picks it up, casts it aside and saves the squad. That individual is doing only his duty."

This is the "fellow named Rowan" whose name Elbert Hubbard made known everywhere, but whose personality has remained obscure. He was the "text" of Hubbard's rhapsody which began: "By the Eternal, this is a man for the ages!" It is curious, in view of all the facts of the story as now known, that Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garcia" should have concluded:

Have I put the matter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has gone a-slumming I wish to speak a word of sympathy for the man who succeeds—the man who, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there's nothing in it—nothing but bare board and clothes. I have carried a dinner-pail and worked for day's wages, and I have also been an employer of labor, and I know there is something to be said on both sides. There is no excellence, *per se*, in poverty; rags are no recommendation; and all employers are not rapacious and high-handed, any more than all poor men are virtuous. My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off," nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long, anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted. He is wanted in every city, town and village—in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed and needed badly—the man who can "Carry a Message to Garcia."



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It is easier to swing a match than a shovel

If you keep your building warm with coal, you can't be looking forward to October with any enthusiasm. You haven't forgotten the cost of janitor service, the treasure house of black diamonds you had to make of your cellar, the stock spoiled (if you run a store) through soot, or dry air, and, perhaps, the neat bill you got for a frozen pipe.

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Those who have awakened to the advantages of heating with *gas* have a different anticipation. They will pay for their fuel *after* they have used it. It will be delivered in a pipe. There will be no ashes, no smoke, no soot, and no odor. They will have heat always on tap, without paying anybody to watch the heating plant. The atmosphere, instead of having all the life cooked out of it, will have just the right degree of humidity. In short, heat will take its place with electric light and running water.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

PUTTING THE SOFTNESS INTO CLOTH

HOW cloth is made to have a soft and pleasant feeling to the touch—a quality quite as important as its appearance or its durability—is explained by a writer in *The Observer* (Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng.) who is quoted in *financial America* (New York). The latter paper suggests that in view of complaints frequently heard in this country regarding inferior workmanship in woolen textiles, these particulars will be of general interest. There is no feature of finished woolen cloth, says the Yorkshire writer, that is of more importance than the feel of the fabric. However skilfully the designer may have done his work in weave or colors, these must be supplemented by an agreeable "handle," that is at once attractive to the buyer. Results are somewhat dependent upon the stock, and its manipulation in other departments, but it is left to the finisher to produce delicacy of touch. Should he be handicapped by a low grade of stock or unfavorable conditions, he must still get the best possible results in the circumstances. We read:

The best qualifications a finisher can possess are those that will enable him to give to the cloth as nearly as possible the appearance and handle of a strictly all-wool cloth, whatever substitutes may be employed in its make-up.

Wool that has been injured by an excessive strength of alkali in scouring, by a too strong solution of acid in carbonizing, or by the lack of proper neutralizing following the latter process, is likely to have a harsh and wiry feel that no after-process can fully eliminate, and a residue of acid left in the stock will tend to injure the soap in fulling and destroy the lubricating quality that is necessary to perfect fulling and scouring. Where the condition prevails the work in fulling may be benefited by the use of ammonia in the soap.

The fulling process produces a felted condition that partly or wholly covers the woven structure of the cloth, and gives a body of felt from which to raise a nap upon such goods as require it. Upon the perfection and quality of the felted condition depends very largely the desirable feel of the fabric.

An experience the writer once had will illustrate the importance of even a little fulling to give to the cloth a noticeable improvement. The mill was running on a line of dress goods that weighed about nine ounces, and they were laid so narrow in the loom that the effect of fulling was scarcely noticeable.

Their raw and thready appearance and "raspy" feel did not at all suit us, but there was no remedy that could be applied in the finishing department.

We were called from the finishing at this mill to take the superintendency of a neighboring mill on the same line of goods which went to the same commission house. We were now in a position to correct the difficulty, and by spinning the yarn a trifle finer we were able to lay the warp three inches wider in the loom and keep the cloth at the usual weight. With this additional width for fulling, we secured a slight felt and soft woolly surface to the cloth, and a

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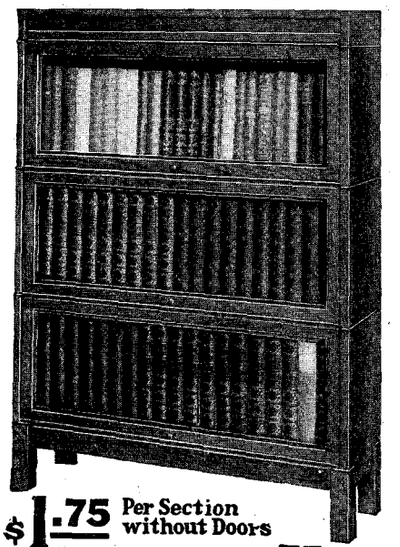

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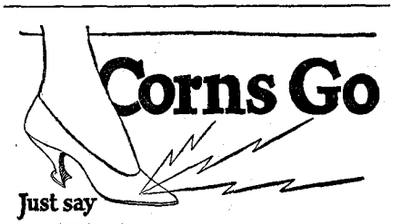

Corns Go

Just say

Blue-jay

to your druggist

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

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condition that secured a much better pressure and soft feel to the finished goods. Some time after this the superintendent of the other mill made inquiries of our finisher as to how we were finishing the goods, with a view of securing similar results, as the selling agents had asked him why he could not get as good a finish as we were getting.

The allowance in width for fulling counts very materially in the quality of the finish. The full benefit of this allowance is sometimes lost by the use of warm soap, which tends to force a shrinkage that is devoid of real felting. The use of cold soap and a moderate temperature in fulling results in a better felted cloth. In the finishing of heavy goods this is of the utmost importance in the securing of a firm and "clothy" feel. It gives to meltons, mackinaws, and like finishes a complete covering and smooth surface, and to goods requiring a steam or luster finish it gives a good body from which to raise a full and excellent nap.

Goods that are distinctly of a fancy weave, as diagonals, ribs, etc., require to be closely sheared, but such as are dependent upon the combination of the colors for the pattern should be finished with sufficient length of nap to render a soft effect, but not sufficiently long to in any degree obscure the pattern.

The pressing may give to the face of the cloth a hard and barby feel, but by a light steaming this will disappear and the nap will be raised to the soft feel desired. This steaming should be just sufficient to remove the gloss produced in pressing, and not be forced into the cloth to destroy the firmness of the fabric.

PRESERVING FRUITS WITH GAS

A RECENT patent process for preserving fruits in rarefied carbon dioxid and nitrogen gases is described by Dr. A. W. Bitting, director of research of the Glass Container Association, in an article with the above title, contributed to *The Glass Container* (New York). Dr. Bitting notes at the outset that attempts to preserve with an inert gas are by no means new. Hence in 1810 Heine removed air from food packages and substituted a neutral gas, carbon dioxid or nitrogen. His method was based on the theory then held that decomposition was due to the action of oxygen in the air. He was not successful, and a very large number who have repeated the work with modifications have shared the same fate. This is due to the fact that the changes in food products are due to the action of micro-organisms and that some of these are anaerobic or capable of functioning without air. Dr. Bitting continues:

Some have assumed that carbon dioxid has strong germicidal powers, altho bacteriologists have found that it is very low. From what is now known concerning botulism, an organism of the anaerobic type, a warning should be given against the packing of miscellaneous food products by such a method until a very full laboratory investigation be made. No one wishes to curb progress, but a little time and money spent in investigation is better than regrets at the loss of life. Gas and vacuum have a limited useful field in preserving, and these should be definitely determined.

The latest theory of why former experi-

"Hey!
I need some air"

He has needed air for several days, but he has just found it out, because he doesn't *own* a tire pressure gauge.

He happened to borrow the garage man's gauge and discovered that his tires are under-inflated.

Tires with not enough air in them suffer great damage on the road. Every revolution flexes the side walls and weakens the fabric or cords.

Air is free and convenient. Don't guess about it. Own a tire gauge, use it frequently, keep your tires properly inflated, and your car will ride better and your tires give the full service and long wear their maker intended them to give.

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Jim Henry's Column

Do you believe me?

An advertising expert told me the other day that if every man who reads my stuff should believe it and act upon it, the avalanche of orders would probably put Mennen out of business. I guess he's right. Imagine my whole audience of ten million men all deciding overnight that they wanted Mennen's!

I'm puzzled. I'm wondering how many of you fellows do believe me—how many of you I can get to confess a genuine interest in Mennen's Shaving Cream.

I wonder how many of you I can get to gamble a dime to prove to your everlasting satisfaction one of two things. Either I am the possessor of a high speed *imagination*—or Mennen's is the greatest preparation ever produced for reducing a growth of he-bristles to a state of pitiable non-resistance.

Either you believe me or you don't. If you do, you probably belong to the select class of men who are enjoying a blithesome Mennen shave every morning of their lives.

Now, if you are in doubt, why not at least put it up to me to prove my case? Forget reason, prejudice or habit and act on your regular-fellow instinct. Obey that impulse and send me a dime for my big demonstrator tube and dare Mennen's to give you the kind of shave you've always wanted. Dare it to flower into the most gorgeous bank of lather that's ever decorated your facial landscape. Settle once for all this question of my veracity by using three times as much water as usual—and try cold water if you like it. Let your razor sink into the snow drift and dare it to give you the best shave you ever had in your life. That's all I want.

I'll go you one step further. When I get your dare-devil-dim, I'll send you along a sample can of Mennen Talcum for Men—a real man's talcum for after shaving or bathing. It's fine for the skin—and it doesn't show.

If you're a sport, come through.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

menters failed in their attempts to use carbon dioxid is that they did not remove all the free oxygen; that anaerobic is a relative term, and that if all the oxygen be removed from a substance, no growth of organisms can occur.

Where it is required to keep the articles fresh for only a relatively short time, as a month or two, and at a more or less even temperature and humidity, a charge of the gas is applied once under a considerable pressure, and repeated after a gradual exhaustion of the first charge. No heat is used.

When it is required to preserve the fruit for a long time, as on a voyage or journey in which it will be carried through various latitudes, and thus exposed to differences of temperature and humidity, the first charge of gas is extracted from the articles, by a partial vacuum before the second charge is applied; and other charges of carbon dioxid and of nitrogen are applied to the articles at carefully graduated pressures. The inventor says:

I am aware that it has been proposed to use carbon dioxid as a preserving agent, but its successful or effective use requires that the pressure of its application should be great, but applied in such a manner as not to crush the fruit; and its withdrawal effected in such a manner as not to expand and rupture the fruit, and the mere suggestion of its use is of no real value.

The mere immersion of the articles in the gas is valueless, as the pores and interstices of the article must be penetrated by the gas, to completely eliminate the air and obnoxious germs, and effectively preserve the fruit.

Too low a pressure is therefore inadequate, and too high a pressure is injurious and expensive to generate; wherefore repeated experiments were necessary to determine the lowest efficient pressure, and the safe mode of applying it.

By such means I have determined that a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch applied in a certain manner is necessary to protect such articles effectively from change, and that such pressure may be safely applied.

To meet commercial requirements, the tightly closed chamber receiving the gas under pressure is made of suitable size to admit a large number of containers, as glass jars or tin cans, and to support them in proper connection with sealing mechanism, which can be actuated from the exterior of the chamber while a vacuum is maintained therein.

In the treatments for preserving the article a moderate length of time, the two gas pressures are exerted for periods of 20 minutes and 1 hour, respectively, but for preserving the article indefinitely two further treatments are applied and the pressure in each maintained for 3 hours. Such treatment under pressure for a total of 6 hours obviously produces a far greater effect upon the article than the two treatments applied for preserving the article for use within a month.

The sealing of the containers while inclosed in the chamber is effected by providing the lid or closure of each container with an inlet having means to tightly seal it; and such means may afford an opportunity to strengthen the said seal by solder or otherwise, after the containers are removed from the chamber.

HOW THE CAT COMES BACK

THE ability of the cat to get home from a considerable distance, through unfamiliar country, is discust by Prof. Francis H. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, in an article on "Homing Powers of the Cat," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). Professor Herrick bids us note that the cat has never been completely tamed like the dog. It is particularly fond of places and will sometimes remain about an abandoned house or farm, becoming to all intents and purposes a wild animal. The professor also reminds us that the problem of homing or "distant orientation" in the higher animals is very ancient. In 1915 Watson and Lashley gave a résumé of the whole question in vertebrates. We are told:

Their results, tho admittedly negative, disproved certain theories of homing; they found no "special tactual or olfactory mechanism situated in the nasal cavity," but thought it "just possible" that the terns might "possess on certain parts of the body mechanisms which might assist them in reacting to slight difference in pressure, temperature and humidity of air-columns.

We are now concerned only with the powers of an animal standing low on the ground, and moving rather slowly, in orienting to a known goal—its home, and in homing successfully and repeatedly by passing through territory unknown to it. The cat's known goal, it should be remembered, is not a point but a region, which, if irregular, may be quite extensive.

Wallace maintained that the cat smelled its way out and back, tho leaving no tracks of its own. Aside from the assumption that the cat possesses an acute sense of smell, which is probably erroneous, the cat does not always return over the course by which it was taken out. Darwin thought that the power of returning to a region from which an animal had been deported, when indications were lacking, might imply the faculty of keeping a dead reckoning or of registering the various deviations or turns made in the course of the journey; he declined, however, to discuss the question, as his data were insufficient.

We have shown that the cat can return at night, and think it probable that it homes mainly during the hours of darkness. In the greatest distances covered in these experiments of 3 and 4.6 miles, respectively, the animals had in one case 28½ hours and in the other 17 hours of nighttime available.

When we are thus brought squarely before the problem of accounting for the return of this animal to its home region under the conditions described, we find no solid ground on which to tread; what follows must be regarded as mainly conjecture. Professor Herrick gives the following points for discussion on reflection:

(1) The animal seems to have a direction-constant with reference to its home-region, which it retains through the journey out, in spite of all the manifold turnings and

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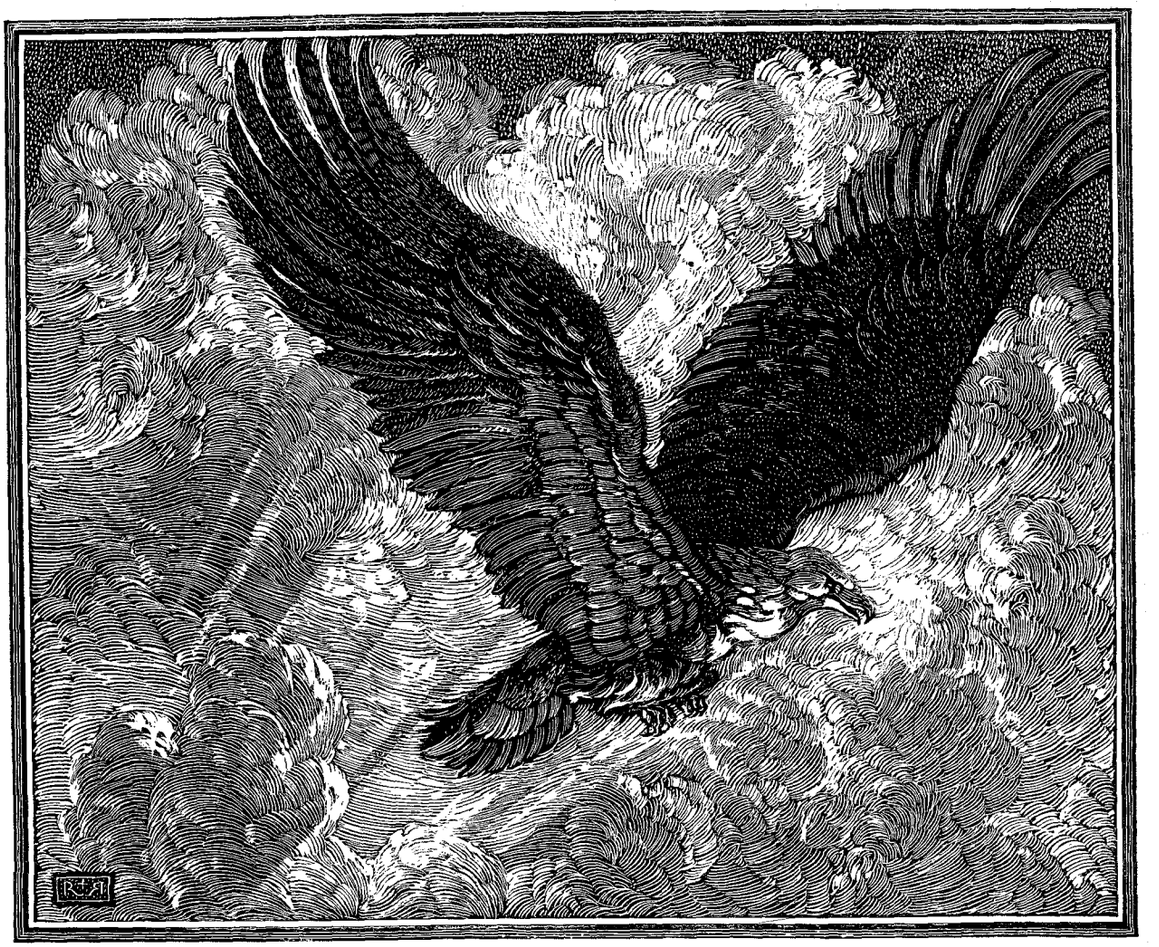

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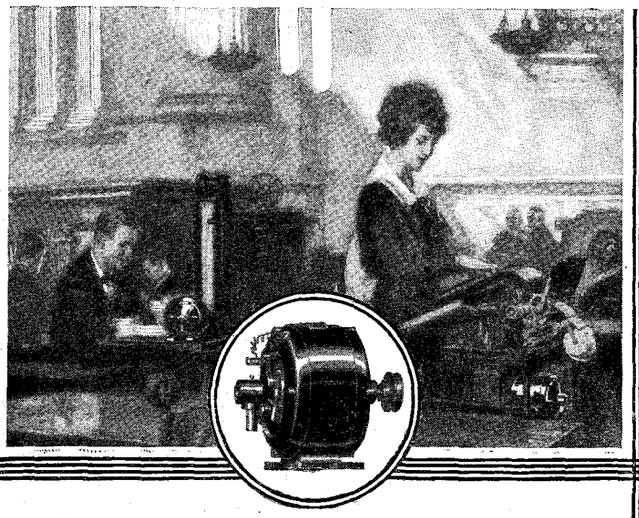

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

twistings to which its body may be subjected; (2) This power of maintaining orientation does not depend upon memory nor, as already indicated, upon the receptors which mediate vision, hearing or smell; (3) We get over no difficulties by assuming, as has been often done, a "sense of direction." (4) Tho of course possible, it is rather improbable that an animal like the cat possesses important unknown sense-organs which come to its aid in orientation; (5) By the process of exclusion we seem to be thrown back upon (a) mental imagery, or a relation established between the visual and the visualized fields, and (b) the kinesthetic sense, the sense of movement, or as it is sometimes called, the "muscle sense," which is of sufficient delicacy to yield an impulse to action whenever the body is moved.

I am inclined at present to believe, tho unable to prove, that the secret of this power lies in the kinesthetic sense, which is older by far than either seeing, smelling or hearing; in other words, that the constant sought lies back of the ordinary sense-organs, and that this is in some way bound up with this primitive muscle sense, which experiment has already shown to be of far greater delicacy in many animals than in man.

ALARMIST SAFETY METHODS

ATTEMPTS to induce the ordinary citizen to play safe by scaring him to death are mildly deprecated by an editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). A great deal of well-meaning fire-prevention propaganda, he says, has been like the boy's cry of "wolf" in the fable. After the first time or two it scared no one. The average citizen in the course of his daily ups and downs becomes more or less hard-boiled, and is not very receptive to arguments that are rejected by his sound practical sense. He continues:

This psychology is probably responsible for the ineffectiveness of the underwriters' persistent campaign against the wood shingle, a campaign whose weakness lay in absurdly overshooting the mark. The aim was to induce home-builders to use incombustible roofing; the method was to endeavor to alarm the whole community over the imminent danger of destruction residing in its shingle roofs. Unfortunately, every citizen is fairly well familiar with the long satisfactory service of such roofs, and his common sense therefore not only keeps him from becoming alarmed, as he was meant to be, but also leads him to discount the real fire-prevention message. A less pronounced but newer example of the wolf cry appears in the current week's news. The Bureau of Standards has sent out a warning bulletin addrest to every one—that is, to every owner of a radio receiving set—that he should equip himself at once with elaborate protection against the lightning danger residing in his aerial and lead-in wiring. The bulletin refers to a new radio-protection rule drafted by a committee of the National Fire Protection Association, which, by the way, is moderate, sane and practical in the highest degree. But the

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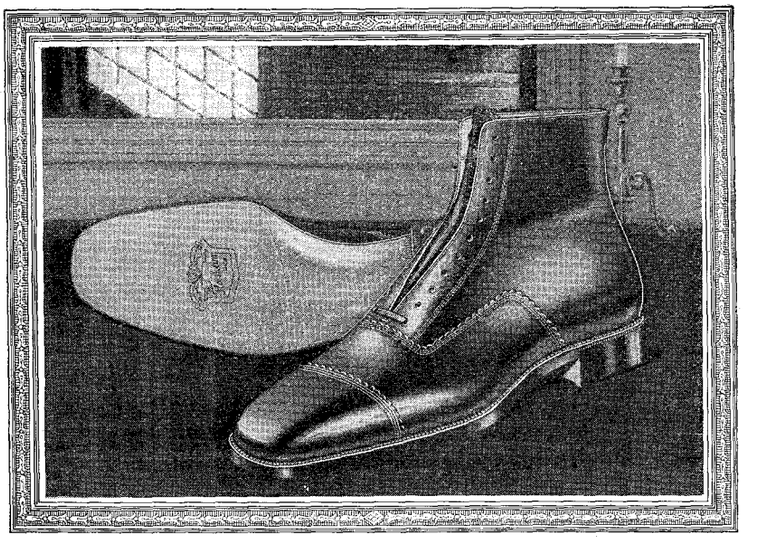
warning is couched in alarmist terms, vaguely but effectively suggesting that radio equipment is dangerous. No proof is given that antennæ increase the lightning danger of a house, nor is even a plausible case established. The common citizen, whose home is already joined up with miles of electric light and telephone circuits capable of collecting atmospheric super-potentials along their whole length, and whose metal roof gutters and back-yard trees afford excellent means for "attracting" lightning, will not become much excited over this warning bulletin. On the contrary, he will lose a little of the faith—such as he may have—in the dependability of public scientific organizations, and he will be less ready to believe future statements about lightning or fire danger, and to accept warnings issued from similar sources.

THINGS THAT LIVE IN THE TIDES

THE life of the tidal zone, that narrow area of advancing or receding waters, bringing every continental land mass which belongs properly neither to land nor sea, but is the disputed province of both these realms, is described by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York). Altho, on a superficial view, it is by no means favorable to life, the tidal zone turns out, on closer examination, this writer tells us, to be one of the richest in variety of animal life on the surface of the globe. He proceeds:

Whether life began in the open sea or in the shallow waters of the littoral, or in fresh-water pools, scientists have not been able to decide. Nevertheless, one thing is certain, namely, that if life did not originate in the tidal zone nor in the area immediately below it, as some still think possible, then life was not very long in reaching there. It is unnecessary to adduce special proof of this statement: the vast number of invertebrate animals that frequent or have frequented, or that have relatives on the shore, from sponges, through cœlenterates, echinoderms, worms, crustaceans, and mollusks up to ascidians, allows of no other conclusion. In its earlier youth, then, life served an apprenticeship to the tides, and it is probably not too much to say that life is continuing to show the effects. That is what biologists intend to express when they speak of the shore as the school wherein many of the most important lessons of life were learned.

As illustrating this there is the influence of wave-impact on the life of the seashore. This is at once made apparent to the observer, not only by the large number of fixt forms, of which the rock-barnacle is a prominent example, but also by the tendency even among free animals to keep a grip on the substratum. The adhesion of barnacles is due to a cement substance secreted by special glands in the region of the head, but in the case of sea-anemones, flat-worms, sea-slugs, and sea-snails, adhesion is due merely to an exceedingly close contact of the body with the substratum. A very interesting adaptation to life in the area of wave-action is seen in a fish called the lumpsucker, which has the pelvic fins converted into a cup, or sucker, with which it clings to rocks and weeds. Mere adhesive powers are, apparently, not sufficient, since there is a tendency also to adopt a form which offers the least possible amount of resistance to



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NATURALLY, you are. Every person of culture and refinement possesses those finer sensibilities that mark the gentleman and gentlewoman.

And particularly are such people sensitive about the little personal things that so quickly identify you as a desirable associate—socially or in business.

Attention to the condition of your breath ought to be as systematic a part of your daily toilet routine as the washing of your face and hands. Yet how many, many men and women neglect this most important precaution!

The reason is a perfectly natural one. Halitosis (or unpleasant breath, as the scientific term has it) is an insidious thing you may be troubled with and still be entirely ignorant of.

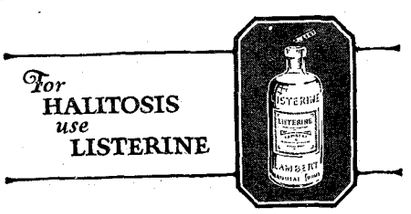
Your mirror can't tell you. Usually you can't tell it yourself. And the subject is too delicate for your friends—maybe even your wife or husband—to care to mention to you. So you may unconsciously offend your friends and those you come in intimate contact with day by day.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is usually temporary, due to some local condition. Smoking often causes it, the finest cigar becoming the offender even hours after it has brought the smoker pleasure. Again, halitosis may be chronic, due to some organic disorder which a doctor or dentist should diagnose and correct.

Most forms of halitosis, however, may easily be overcome by the regular use of Listerine, the well-known liquid antiseptic, as a gargle and mouth-wash.

Listerine possesses unusually effective properties as an antiseptic. It quickly halts food fermentation in the mouth and dispels the unpleasant halitosis incident to such a condition.

Provide yourself with a bottle today, and relieve yourself of that uncomfortable uncertainty as to whether your breath is sweet, fresh and clean.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U.S.A.*



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the water, and, in particular, to reduce height. Shore forms are typically flattened forms.

The conclusion must be reached that the tides have not only been of very great importance in molding the present-day life of the seashore, but have also had far-reaching consequences to life in general. This pulsing, ever-changing strip of the earth's surface has played a part in life out of all proportion to its size.

WHAT IS A FOREST?

MOST of our readers will answer this question by saying, "A large tract of woodland," or "A vast group of growing trees." That this is not the governmental or administrative view is urged by Frank A. Waugh of Amherst, Mass., in a contribution to *The Journal of Forestry*, now reprinted and distributed as a separate pamphlet. Mr. Waugh laments the distinction that we are making between national forests and national parks. He bids us note that national forests existed in remote antiquity, and that their economic use as a source of timber was secondary. He writes:

In America in modern times the word forest has come to have a very arbitrary and narrowly limited meaning. In the popular mind a forest is a tract of woodland where trees are grown for economic uses—that and nothing more. Even as regards the national forests the common understanding does not include the idea of pasturage for cattle and sheep, nor the protection of city water supplies nor any of the hundred other utilities which are actually promoted by the Forest Service and which are of incalculable economic and social value.

This narrow, illogical popular misconception is frequently a serious handicap to forest legislation and administration. In our endeavors to make adequate plants for dealing with the exceedingly valuable recreation utilities in the national forests we have met many practical difficulties growing out of this sole root of ignorance. Thousands of good people, and some of them professional foresters, simply can not understand that fishing and camping and scenery are just as legitimate forest products as shakes and pulpwood, and actually worth more at current market prices.

How this erroneous definition of forestry became established is a mystery. It has no historical foundation, either in law, in forest practise nor in common usage. It can not be forgotten that the ancient rulers of Persia and Babylon established royal hunting forests. Possibly their predecessors in earlier dynasties did the same. Certainly whenever the first of these protected hunting-grounds was proclaimed there the first national forest was established.

It would be an easy matter—more easy than profitable—to trace the history of forestry through early times, and especially through Roman law, to the present time. For us the main interest lies in English common law and in the usage of the mother tongue in respect to forests. In this field a few authoritative citations will be worth while. Let the first be from Townley, a

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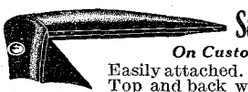

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recent English writer on forestry. He says:

"The etymology of the word 'forest' has no connection with woods or woodland; it means a waste or large open space."

One of the most illuminating discussions of early forest law in England is given by Cox. Here is one paragraph:

"The term 'forest,' that had been long in like use on parts of the Continent, was then introduced into England, and made to embrace vast districts, which included woodlands and wild wastes of moor, as well as patches of cultivated land."

The same writer explains further:

"In some cases there were permanent forges of some size, belonging to the crown, within the forest bounds; of this there were two instances in Duffield Frith.

"In the Belper ward of Duffield Frith there was considerable surface coal-mining; on Dartmoor and Exmoor there were particular regulations affecting the procuring of peat; whilst in other forests the quarrying of stone for building purposes, for millstones and for tombstones, as well as the burning of lime and digging of marl were pursued, but in all cases with due regard for non-disturbance of the deer."

The old English idea of the forest is summed up in the following definition:

"A forest was a portion of territory consisting of extensive wastelands, and including a certain amount of both woodland and pasture, circumscribed by defined metes and bounds, within which the right of hunting was reserved exclusively to the king, and which was subject to a special code of laws administered by local as well as central ministers."

Finally, we may consider a very modern American summary of the English idea:

"In early English law the word 'forest' was applied exclusively to a tract of land composed entirely of a wooded area or of both woods and pastures that were kept as a refuge or breeding place for wild beasts and fowls, and within which the sovereign or other political dignitary enjoyed exclusive privileges for recreation and hunting."

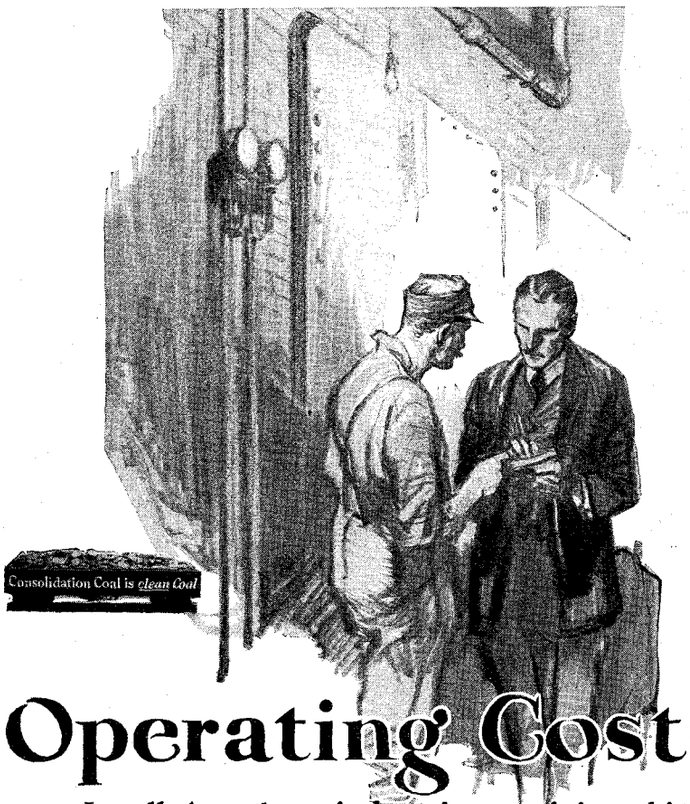
These citations might be multiplied into the hundreds. Without exception all examinations of the records will show that the early idea of a forest was that of a game cover, a place where wild game was harbored, especially for the recreation of royal sportsmen. In short, recreation is the very oldest forest utility and historically the only one.

In this country the lay members have been trying with great earnestness and futility to draw a distinction between forests and parks on precisely this line. That is, the common newspaper mind has been trying to think of a forest as a stand of timber destined for lumber and of a park as a tract used for recreation. The most serious difficulty with these definitions lies in the fact that enormous areas of woodland are used for both purposes. Also both definitions go to pieces when examined in the light of historic usage.

To make a definition which will conform to actual facts in the United States of today, and which will interpret these facts reasonably in the light of history, we might say that a forest is any tract of land, usually characterized by a predominant growth of trees, maintained and managed for various human utilities.

This definition will bear explanation by saying that any one or several of these utilities may be held in view in the same area and at the same time. Some of the well-known utilities of the present day are the following:

1. Production of timber for lumber, woodpulp, etc.



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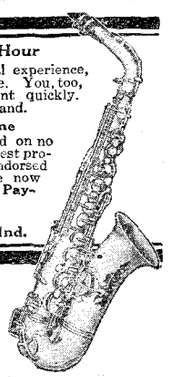

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
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6. Recreation, including the protection of scenery, of fish and game, and of antiquities.
7. Protection of health—a utility not yet generally recognized but destined to play a large rôle in the forest policy of the future.
8. Amelioration of climate—a service for which the forests do not yet get full credit.

MAKING SCIENCE RIDICULOUS

THIS is what a large section of the daily press is doing at present, if we are to believe Waldemar Kaempffert, well-known scientific editor and writer, who explains in this way the distaste of eminent inventors and discoverers for writing popular accounts of their work. The scientist, he says, is apt to shun the average reporter after some experience of the jaunty way in which he is prone to handle scientific subjects and scientific men. The fault, he maintains, is a national one. Scientists and scientific subjects are not treated in this way at all in England, or France, or Germany. Mr. Kaempffert, whose letter is a contribution to a recent discussion on the popularization of science in *Science* (New York), believes that this state of things is a great obstacle to the spread of scientific information in our country and to general education in scientific subjects. He writes:

So long as the standards of American journalism are what they are, it will be difficult to enlist the whole-hearted cooperation of scientific men in popularizing the results of their researches. A distinguished biologist put the matter thus to me a few years ago: "We do not mind being popularized, but *we do mind being made ridiculous!*"

And there we have the whole truth in a nutshell. Consider these facts which have come under my notice:

In the basement of the Bureau of Standards is an electric furnace used for conducting experiments at high temperatures. A Washington reporter, in quest of good red journalistic meat, was permitted to see that furnace in operation. On the following day there appeared an article from his pen in a Washington newspaper under the title, "Bureau of Standards Has Little Hell in Basement." Is it any wonder that the men in the Bureau of Standards look at him askance now?

During the days when Halley's comet was the subject of almost daily newspaper articles, about twenty Chicago reporters camped on the grounds of the Yerkes Observatory. Fearing complete misrepresentation of the work that they were doing, the members of the observatory staff granted no interviews. Finally, one ingenious reporter suggested that he be permitted to photograph the entire staff on the steps of the observatory. Inasmuch as

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all the reporters had been treated rather haughtily, it seemed as if this harmless request might be granted. Accordingly, the staff posed. Two days later there appeared in a Chicago newspaper a photograph of one of the astronomers—a distinguished telescopic observer—seated at the eyepiece of the huge Yerkes refractor, but in a position outrageously absurd. His photograph had been cut out of a picture made on the observatory steps, pasted upon a lifeless picture of the refractor, and the whole reproduced, with results that astonished every astronomical observer who saw the newspaper. The observatory staff was kept busy explaining to its colleagues all over the country how this absurdity was perpetrated.

Washington scientists surely have not forgotten the great injustice done to Samuel P. Langley at the time when his historically important experiments with his man-carrying airplane were conducted. If ever a scientist's life was embittered and shortened by gross newspaper misrepresentation, it was Langley's.

Our newspapers and magazines are right in demanding what they call "human interest." It is what science does for mankind that is interesting. The best popularizers of science have always been humanly interesting—particularly the men who have had theories to propound which were not readily accepted by their colleagues.

The campaign waged by Darwin and his colleagues was a conspicuous example of sound popularization, according to Mr. Kaempffert. But he thinks that our newspapers and magazines ride human interest too hard. The one thing that seemed to strike our reporters about Einstein was the fact that he smoked a pipe and that his hair was disheveled. Few pointed out the practical significance of his theory—the fact that chemists, physicists, engineers and astronomers must henceforth reckon with time, space and motion in a new way. He goes on:

What Edison eats for breakfast seems to be of more importance than what Edison has actually achieved. So long as our newspapers publish simply gossip and the news of death and destruction, we have little to hope from them. If any one were to write a history of the United States one hundred years hence, with no other information before him than that contained in current newspapers, he would inevitably draw the conclusion that Americans of our day led scandalous private lives and were savagely addicted to killing one another. Curiously enough, only the advertisements would save him from presenting an utterly distorted picture of present-day life and manners.

Since these are the editorial standards of the day, is it any wonder that scientists hold aloof from the reporter? Is it any wonder that they *do not wish to be made ridiculous?*

In Europe it is otherwise. I have never had any difficulty in securing whole-hearted cooperation from English, French and German scientists. They send their portraits on request—something that American scientists hesitate to do. They write delightful scientific *feuilletons*, many of them models of simplicity and clarity. They recognize their journalistic obligation to the public at large. But when they come to this country, they soon learn the wisdom of withdrawing into their

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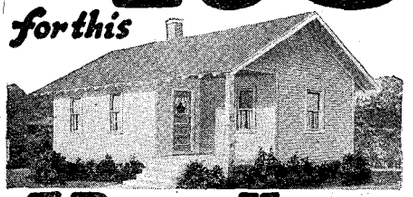

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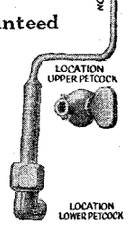

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

shells. The newspaper and magazine editor constantly uses the stock argument that he "gives the public what it wants." But does he really know what the public wants? Would any magazine or newspaper editor have predicted that Wells' *Outlines of History* or Van Loon's *Story of Mankind* would have sold in editions of one hundred thousand and more?

The *Saturday Evening Post*, with a circulation of over two million, publishes articles on economics and industry which are, in the main, excellent examples of what the popularization of technical subjects should be. It has its standards of human interest, but it does not forget that the *facts*, simply, humanly, and interestingly presented are "what the public wants."

It is possible that the schools of journalism which have been established in various parts of the country may bring about a reformation of editorial standards through their graduates. Not much is hoped for from the publishers themselves.

WHAT IS A CARLOAD?

FREIGHT rates on carload lots are lower than when less than a carload is shipped. What constitutes a carload, exprest in pounds or tons? Writing in the *American Exporter* (New York), the editor, B. Olney Hough, admits that no definite answer can be given to this query, unless one is to enter into a long, highly complicated and technical review of the regulations under which railways in the United States operate as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In a very general way, however, he believes that carload quantities are defined, according to the innumerable kinds of commodities which are transported, as ranging from a minimum of 10,000 pounds up to a minimum of 36,000 pounds. Incidentally Mr. Hough weaves into his discussion a eulogy of our freight transportation system, which he rates first in the world, both in methods and accomplishment. He writes:

Clearly enough the nature of the commodity must govern, because the maximum weight which a freight car, or goods wagon, as the vehicle is called in England, can carry may be loaded on it, when it is a question of transporting steel rails or angle bars, or something of that sort, whereas it would be quite impossible for the same vehicle to load an equal weight of bulky goods like wooden furniture. The question is further complicated by the different sizes of freight wagons that are in use, for certain minimums are prescribed according to quantities when wagons, or cars, 36 feet in length are employed, and certain other minimums when longer cars, say 40 feet in length, are used.

The answer to the question, what constitutes a carload in the United States, therefore depends upon the commodity in question, but the basic principle to be remembered is that the railway wagons used for transporting freight in the United States are very much larger and more capacious, both as to cubic contents and as to weights carried, than are similar

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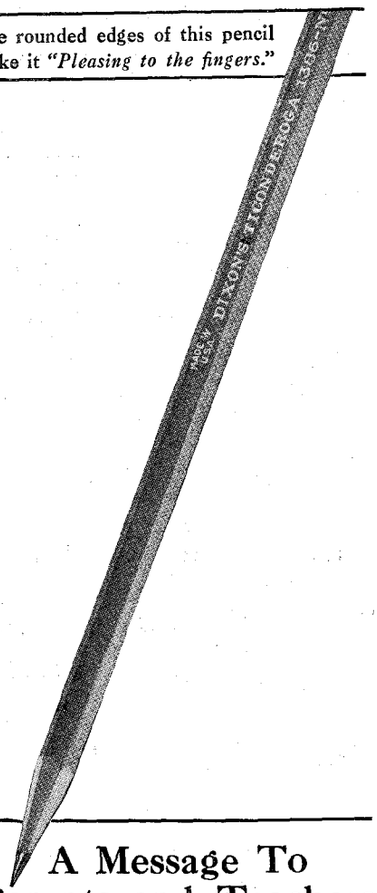

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In addition to cheaper freight charges on merchandise shipped in carload lots, other economies are to be found in the ordering of such minimum quantities. They are especially notable in the charges involved for transferring merchandise from the terminals of the railways at some of the principal ports in this country, notably New York City, to the side of the ocean steamer that is to carry the merchandise to its destination. Railways reaching New York, for example, place merchandise shipped in carload quantities on board of their own lighters and transfer it without charge alongside of the prescribed steamship, whereas a considerable charge is made for thus transferring merchandise shipped in less than carload quantities.

Railways in the United States differ in some respects in their very construction as well as in their equipment from railways in many other countries. Our railway tracks are built to stand much heavier traffic, our rails are heavier, our passenger- as well as our freight-cars are heavier as well as larger. It was discovered that heavier rails could bear heavier loads without danger and this led to the construction of heavier cars. Thirty or forty years ago the normal freight-car used in the United States weighed 18,000 pounds and could carry a load of 20,000 pounds. We now have plenty of freight-cars in the United States that will carry from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds.

Grain from the wheat-fields of Minnesota and neighboring States has to be hauled about 1,500 miles before it reaches an ocean steamer. This is only a little less than the distance from Paris to Petrograd. Steel from Pittsburgh must cover 450 miles of railway before it reaches New York, between two and three times the distance from Liverpool to London. He goes on:

The distance from Chicago to New York is as far as from Paris to Warsaw, or Berlin to Rome. Our Government gives the distance from New York to San Francisco as 3,191 miles. There is no railway haul in all Europe so long as this; unless we are to consider a diagonal route, for example, from Lisbon to Moscow.

Yet so highly has the science of railway traffic been developed in the United States that the freight charges per ton mile are very much cheaper in this country than in any other. English average freight rates are over twice what they are in the United States. Pre-war figures show that the German railway rates, compared with the American of 1.052 cents, were about 1.42 cents, and the French rates about 1.55 cents.

Railway freight rates on the tremendous traffic carried by roads in this country can be low, and have to be low, because a very large share of the tonnage is shipped in carload and trainload lots over hundreds of miles. The average distance traveled by a ton of freight in the United States was, according to the last figures which the writer has seen, about 326 miles.

In Germany the haul used to be 64 miles, in France about 77 miles, in Italy about 70 miles.

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Make certain that this shall not be the history of *your* estate.

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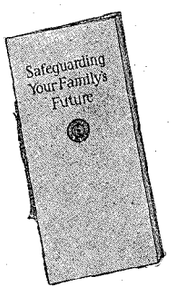

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW TO KEEP YOURSELF FROM THROWING YOUR MONEY AWAY ON WORTHLESS STOCKS

EVERY man who has any money "should make an unalterable rule never to spend, lend, or invest under pressure," says Mr. Herbert N. Casson in an article in *Forbes Magazine*. Always, he advises, "when you are asked for money, postpone your answer until the next day—there is a rule that would have saved you many a loss." If a man is in doubt about a speculation or investment it will be well for him to "go home and talk the matter over with his wife." There is no good reason, Mr. Casson further advises, "why you should give a man your money just because you can not answer his arguments. Neither should you give it to him just because you are overpowered by the force of his personality." In investment transactions, "when a man says, 'Now or Never,' tell him 'Never.'" Once in a while, says this authority, "you may lose a golden opportunity by waiting till to-morrow, but in the long run you will have more money and fewer regrets." This is very general advice. More specific counsel on the avoidance of worthless stock investments is given by Mr. Paul Tomlinson in an article in McClure's Financial Booklet, which is quoted by the monthly *News-Letter* of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Says this writer:

Avoid stocks whose promoters, in their pamphlets, show any of the following tendencies:

1. Ridiculing of conservative savings banks.
2. Denouncing Wall Street (which may or may not be a very bad place, but is invariably denounced by stock promoters for their own purposes and to throw a blind over their own operations).
3. Failure to state conspicuously the par value of the stock, or the fact that it has no par value, if that be the case.
4. Selling the stock at some absurdly low price, such as two cents a share.
5. Promise of enormous dividends.
6. Attempts to work the hurry-hurry game.
7. Advancing the price of the stock by vote of the directors. This is sometimes done by legitimate concerns, but they do not make a hue and cry of it in their circulars, as the swindlers do.
8. Offering a limited number of shares to one person.
9. Declaring that the present allotment of stock will soon be exhausted. Even if it is, which is unlikely, there are literally thousands of other good investments, and probably five thousand legitimate, reputable brokers, bankers, banks, and trust companies ready to sell them to you.
10. Calling attention to the profits of some other company instead of to their own. This is the surest sign of an illegitimate stock. Especially beware of any concern that calls attention to the profits of the Bell Telephone Co. Practically every swindler in the country uses this company as an illustration.
11. As a general principle, stocks in mining and oil companies, with a few notable exceptions, in companies promoting new inventions or a single proprietary or patented article, in fruit and nut orchards, land companies, in the great bulk of moving-picture concerns, and in new insurance companies, should be left severely alone unless there is special, careful investigation. As for nearly all the new stocks, remember they are at best speculations. They may turn out well, but can you afford to risk? New stocks, "maiden offerings," may hold out great possibilities, but you should be a close student of such opportunities before venturing into them.

Use common sense. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will not be "let into" a fake proposition if you consult your banker or any reputable newspaper or magazine. Losses are of constant occurrence in every business; but at least be sensible enough to avoid the stock that is worthless at the start and never has a chance of success.

THE CANADIAN DOLLAR AT PAR

NOW that the Canadian dollar is worth a hundred cents in American money after being at a discount for years, Canada, as the New York *Sun* remarks, "is added to the small list of nations in which paper currencies serve only as substitute or subsidiary money, a list until lately confined to the United States and a very few lesser countries." As *The Sun* comments further:

The steady rise of the Canadian dollar is left unexplained by official trade figures. Exports from the United States to Canada in the fiscal year 1922 amounted to only $308,000,000, it is true, as compared with $789,000,000 in 1921, but this is offset by a corresponding decline of imports from Canada from $529,000,000 to $308,000,000. Among the other possible sources of Canadian cash receipts must be counted American investment in Canadian properties.

The equalizing of Canadian exchange will doubtless affect this country in two ways: it will stimulate trade with our northern neighbor and it will add materially to our exports of gold. The rise of the Swiss franc to par some months ago caused the mountain republic to become a recipient of no little gold. Whether or not we may expect a similar event in Canada depends on whether the movement in progress for many months past goes on.

The advance of Canadian exchange to parity, in the opinion of the Rochester *Post-Express*, reflects the growth of the Dominion toward settled conditions. This paper is convinced that "Canada has returned more nearly to a state of steady work and steady business operations than any other country." Further prosperity is seen in Canada's good crops; the resumption of gold mining, and the discovery of new gold fields.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 16.—Six persons are shot in Moscow, by order of Soviet authorities, on charges of conspiring to smuggle church treasures out of the country, and of anti-government activities.

August 17.—Dundalk is recaptured by the Irish Free State troops; several hundred irregulars are taken prisoners, and rail communication is restored between Dublin and Belfast.

August 18.—With the fall of Mallow, organized resistance on the part of Irish irregulars is said to have ceased, but they are still pursuing guerrilla tactics.

The Australian income tax is reduced by 10 per cent. and exemption is increased £200, as the result of the reduction of international expenditures brought about mainly by the Washington disarmament conference.

August 19.—A spirited four-hours' fight occurs between Irish National troops and Republican irregulars at Dungooley, the Republicans being routed and dispersed across the Louth-Armagh border.

August 20.—In a public address, Premier Poincaré says that Germany will be held to strict accountability for the damage she inflicted in France during the war.

August 21.—General Wu Pei-Fu, dominant military figure in North China, endorses Sun Yat-Sen, deposed President of the South China Republic, as leader in the movement to unite China under a parliamentary form of government.

August 22.—Michael Collins, Commander-in-chief of the Irish Free State Army, and one of the signers of the peace treaty with England, is shot dead from ambush at Bandon, County Cork.

DOMESTIC

August 16.—Mining of bituminous coal is resumed in scattered areas in seven States, in accordance with the peace agreement reached between operators and the United Mine Workers on August 15.

August 17.—Two towns and several settlements in Minnesota are destroyed by forest fires, and several people are killed.

Two hundred and sixteen men are indicted for alleged participation in the battle of Clifton Mine, Cliftonville, West Virginia, on July 17. Seventy-eight are charged with first-degree murder and the rest with conspiracy.

A summons for a special grand jury to investigate the recent mine massacre at Herrin, Illinois, is issued by the judge of the County Circuit Court.

Retail prices for food and other commodities averaged 1 per cent. increase during July, while wholesale prices registered a gain of about three and a third per cent., as compared with June prices, announces the Department of Labor.

August 18.—In an address to Congress, President Harding asks authority to create a fact-finding coal commission to advise as to fair wages and conditions of labor, and to recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future; and requests that a temporary national coal agency be set up to buy and sell coal so as to prevent profiteering. The President also proposes that the Railroad Labor Board be empowered to enforce its decisions.

August 19.—The Fordney-McCumber tar-

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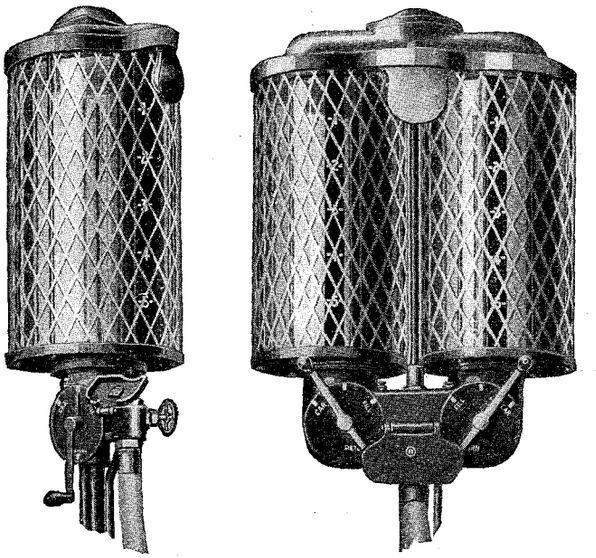

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Had there existed in 1919 *an industrial code* such as President Harding has advocated in a message to Congress and such as is graphically described in that masterful new book, "The Industrial Code," the bituminous coal miners strike, in all likelihood, would not have occurred. Wherever industrial conditions are seriously discussed in future, this new book and its constructive doctrines will be consulted. For it *sets forth the world's most enlightened progressive opinion* on the relations that can, and should, exist between Capital and Labor. With a wealth of detail it tells of the safest and sanest methods for the handling of labor difficulties and preventing disastrous strikes, lockouts, and boycotts. It is likely to be the bright guiding star in the betterment of industrial conditions.

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You will find "The Industrial Code" intensely interesting. As you read it you will gradually realize that the industrial clashes between Capital and Labor will never end until the first constructive step has been taken in the establishment of an industrial code along the lines suggested in this book. "Once established it will never be repealed or abridged and America will have reared another *imperishable monument to the progress of mankind.*"

"There is no denying that such a code, if once put in force, would be of inestimable advantage in averting economic waste, in obviating needless friction, and in producing general industrial harmony.—*New York Herald.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

iff bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 48 to 25.

The strike of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods on the coast lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway system is called off. Meanwhile acts of violence occur on various railroads, and in North Carolina 500 National Guard troops are called out to defend the Southern railway shops at Spencer and Salisbury.

The running expenses of the Government were reduced by more than $157,000,000 in July as compared with those of the same month last year, while public debt disbursements were reduced by $196,000,000, according to the Treasury Department.

August 20.—Two men are killed, two are seriously injured, and a locomotive and half a dozen baggage cars are demolished when a Chicago-New York express train of the Michigan Central is wrecked near Gary, Indiana, by the withdrawal of spikes from ties.

The presidents of the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's unions announce that there is no danger of the "Big Four" transportation brotherhoods being drawn into a sympathetic strike.

Representation has been made to the Cuban Government by the State Department looking to steps to prevent further smuggling of Chinese and European aliens from Cuba into the United States, it is announced.

Four labor union leaders in Chicago are found guilty of conspiracy to extort, the penalty for each being fixt at one year's imprisonment.

August 21.—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, informs the anthracite mine operators at a meeting in Philadelphia that the miners will not submit to any proposal smacking of arbitration.

"Big Four" trainmen on the western division of the Southern Railway from Danville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri, walk out, and trains between Louisville and St. Louis are annulled.

Chairman Winslow, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, introduces a bill to create a coal commission, to be composed of not more than nine members to be appointed by the President, to study the coal industry.

August 22.—Negotiations for a settlement in the anthracite coal-fields are broken off after a protracted conference of miners and operators in Philadelphia.

The United States Steel Corporation and the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company raise the wages of unskilled employees 20 per cent., which increases their pay from 30 to 36 cents an hour. The new wage goes into effect September 1.

Federal agents raid what is said to have been an international convention of the Communist Party of America in the woods near Bridgeman, Michigan, and capture 22 men.

The Illinois and Indiana coal strike is settled on the basis of the Cleveland agreement, which sends the men back to work until March 31, 1923.

By a vote of 198 to 69 the House sends the tariff bill to conference for its third redrafting.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. B.," Nova, Ohio.—The plural of *climax* is *climaxes*.

"E. E.," Ridgewood, N. J.—The correct pronunciation of the word *dessert* is *de-zurt'*—*e* as in *get*, *u* as in *burn*.

"D. DeW.," Shreveport, La.—The word *dirigible* is correctly pronounced *dir'i-ji-bl*—first *i* as in *hit*, second and third *i's* as in *habit*.

"G. T. B.," Deering, N. D.—*Zane Grey*, the author, is the son of Lewis M. and Alice Josephine Grey, and was born in Zanesville, Ohio.

"J. W. J.," Albuquerque, N. Mex.—"Kindly inform me if 'Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters, etc.,' is a Bible text or not. If so, where can I find it?"

In the Old Testament, *Ecclesiastes* xi. 1.

"J. W. M.," Globe, Ariz.—"Please give me the proper pronunciation of the word *cement* as a noun."

The noun *cement* is preferably pronounced with the stress upon the last syllable, *cement'*. The tendency to-day is to pronounce the verb and the noun in the same way.

"H. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please use *feint* (1) as a noun and (2) as a verb."

(1) Dickens, 1852, *Christmas Books*, *Haunted Man*, p. 206: "Mr. Williams made a *feint* of accidentally knocking the table with a decanter." (2) L. Wallace, 1880, *Ben-Hur*, p. 381: "Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand."

"E. W.," Camden, S. C.—"Kindly tell me when the political belief 'Manifest Destiny' was held in the United States, and any other information concerning the term."

The phrase *manifest destiny* is defined as: "A destiny certain of fulfilment or regarded as inevitable; a future clearly foreseen as surely to come to pass; as, the *manifest destiny* of the United States, a phrase much used by political orators about the middle of the nineteenth century."

"B. N. G.," New York, N. Y.—"Your comments on the word *data* surprize me. *Data* is, of course, the plural of *datum* and should, therefore, take a plural verb. My experience convinces me that it is now accepted in business usage as a collective noun and used with a singular verb."

The point admits of no discussion. *Data* as a singular is bad English. The fact that such expressions as, "Compile *this data*" and "When *this data* is available" are, as you say, "used constantly in letters received and sent from the best business houses in the city" is a sweeping assertion. No misapplications, based upon ignorance or corruption, should be cited in support of an erroneous use. Some careless persons use *memoranda* as a singular. The public in general is careless about these things, but carelessness is not privileged to establish incorrect forms as standard English.

By introducing a collective noun before it, *data* can be used in the manner suggested, as in such a sentence as "From all *this heap* of data it would not follow that it was necessary to remodel our plans."

Consult Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" (part 2, chapter 3, page 253): "Our writers have laid many languages under contribution, and those furnish an abundance of irregular words, necessary to be explained, but never to be acknowledged as English till they conform to our own rules. . . . Of nouns in *um*, some have no need of the plural; as, *decorum*, *odium*, etc. Some form it regularly; as, *asylums*, *mausoleums*, *vacuums*. Others take either the English or the Latin plural; as *memorandums*, *memoranda*; *stratums*, *strata*. A few have *the Latin plural only*; as, *arcanum*, *arcana*; *datum*, *data*."

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY says of *datum* that "the word is almost always used in the plural," and does not recognize, nor does any other dictionary recognize, the erroneous use introduced in careless commercial correspondence during the past ten years.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Concealing Iniquity.—"Paw, why does Santy Claus wear a beard?"

"Because he has so many Christmas neckties, son."—*Boston Beanpot.*

Much Missed.—MUGGINS—"Yes, I'm living out in the country now. It certainly has its inconveniences."

BUGGINS—"What do you miss most?"

MUGGINS—"The last train home at night."—*Duluth Herald.*

A Bush-Leaguer.—"Majolica pitcher brings $655 in sale," read Mrs. Fan.

"Huh!" sneered Mr. Fan. "He can't be much of a player."—*Boston Transcript.*

Handicapped.—A Brooklyn colored man was all beaten up and the judge advised him to keep out of bad company. "I kain't, yo' honor," replied the man. "I kain't get enough money together to obcure a dee-voce."—*New York Evening Mail.*

The Clinchers.—A composer has written an opera about a prize-fight. In sporting circles the opinion is that, except for the familiar spectacle of a hard-hearted referee trying to tear apart two loving heavyweights, he can't have seen much lately to make a song about.—*Punch (London).*

Doubling Up.—While Horace Mann, the famous educator, was sitting in his study one day, an insane man rushed into the room and challenged him to fight.

"My dear fellow," replied Mr. Mann, "it would give me great pleasure to accommodate you, but I can't do it, the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—that's two against one."

"Oh, come ahead!" the insane man answered. "I am a man and a man beside myself. Let us four have a fight."—*Boston Transcript.*

Campaign Hint.—Why do not candidates for high public office hire wholesale florists as their campaign managers? The trouble with most political booms is that they reach their peak too soon and peter out sadly by primary or convention day. A florist in control would prevent that. Used to forcing Easter lilies so that they will bloom at Easter, or holding them back so that they will not bloom before, raising "a favorite son" under glass so that he blossomed at just the right moment in the year would be a cinch for him. Congressmen up for reelection this fall will do well to give this their attention.—*Arthur Folwell in Judge.*

It's a Gift.—A few men make money; the most of us have to earn it.—*Boston Transcript.*

Changed Times.—Despite his previously announced retirement for all time, Paderewski will return to the concert stage next winter. He will find that bobbed hair is not the novelty it used to be.—*Judge.*

THE PENALTY OF FAME.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Unanimous Consent

I wondered what grandma would say
Of the clothes girls are wearing to-day.
I met her. I'm feeling quite blue,
For grandma is wearing them too!

—*Washington Star.*

Vegetable Fancy-Work.—We question whether the greenest of green young brides could be so absolutely verdant, but here's the story as it comes to us:

"I have some particularly fine asparagus to-day," said the marketman to Mrs. Youngbride, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Youngbride looked at it with unaffected amazement.

"Does it grow like that?" she asked. "I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

When She Might.—MUGGINS—"My wife never listens to a word I say."

BUGGINS—"How do you know? Maybe you talk in your sleep."—*Duluth Herald.*

Mathematically Speaking.—THE LITERARY DIGEST voters are divided between wets, damps and drys. To get the correct result, add the wets and damps and divide by the drys.—*Ray Moulton in the New York Evening Mail.*

Not So Wet.—We are reading THE LITERARY DIGEST'S straw poll religiously, and so far as we can learn it may delight the eye, but doesn't cause the lips to smack.—*Houston Post.*

Accommodating.—"Do you expect that bill you have just introduced to become a law?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "If I thought it had a chance, I wouldn't have introduced it. It was one of those occasions on which it seems perfectly safe to oblige a friend."—*Washington Star.*

Fair Warning.—NOTICE:—My Husband, Saml. Brouson, having left my home and protection without any just cause since the 13th May 1920, and his whereabouts are unknown to me, I therefore notify the public that it's my intention to get married.—(sig.) Mrs. Ethel Brouson. *Personal ad in the Panama Star and Herald.*

The Instalment Hounds.—MR. SPENDIX—"Any instalments due to-day?"

MRS. SPENDIX—"No, dear, I think not."

MR. SPENDIX—"Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs or the books?"

MRS. SPENDIX—"No."

MR. SPENDIX—"Then I have ten dollars we don't need. What do you say we buy a new car?"—*New York Sun.*

Dickens in Bronze.—She is an old negro mammy and has been in the employ of Albert Kraemer, vice-president of the Fuerst and Kraemer Company for many years. Yesterday she was dusting and when she came to a bronze bust of Charles Dickens she stopt and inquired:

"Mistah Kraemer, who am dis here genman?"

"That is Charles Dickens, aunty, the noted author," replied Mr. Kraemer.

"Am dat him?" Old aunty's eyes shone with delight. "I'se done hyear a lot about dat Dickens. 'Deed, Mistah Kraemer, I'se done hyear so much about him, I allus thought he was a white genman."—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

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